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Sixtieth session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 2005 (A/60/50), and a corrigendum on 8 March 2005 (A/60/50/Corr.1).

[1] For the text of rule 31, as amended, see resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002.

[2] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-ninth session (decision 59/552 of 23 December 2004).

[3] For the text of rule 30, as amended, see resolution 56/509.

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[4] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 59/552). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-ninth session. The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

[5] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-ninth session (decision 59/552) and its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its fifty-ninth session. The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

[6] This item is included in the preliminary list in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004.

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[7] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-ninth session (decision 59/552) and its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its fifty-ninth session.

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[8] The title of this sub-item in the preliminary list is worded as it appears in the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 approved by the General Assembly in its decision 58/553 of 23 December 2003. The Assembly had earlier decided, in resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", a sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development".

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[9] In accordance with decision 59/420 of 27 May 2005, this item will not be included in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session.

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135. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[2]

136. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[2]

The annotatio to these items wi appear i an addendu to the present documer

[10] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 59/552). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-ninth session.

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 2005 and the corrigendum issued on 8 March 2005 (A/60/50 and Corr.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The format of the present document is based on the preliminary list as adjusted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004 to reflect the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 (formerly "strategic framework for the period 2006-2007").

3. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 15 July 2005 (A/60/150).

4. An addendum to this document (A/60/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

5. The sixtieth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 13 September 2005, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly[1]

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2, as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003), the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixtieth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 13 September 2005.

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rules 30 and 31 of its rules of procedure. The amended rule 31 provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with the amended rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. When rule 31 is applied, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixtieth session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee[2]

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Benin, Bhutan, China, Ghana, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Uruguay (decision 59/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 59/208).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/59/602
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.1 and 74
Resolution	59/208
Decision	59/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly[3]

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30[3] of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 13 June 2005, the General Assembly elected by acclamation its President for the sixtieth session (decision 59/421).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European or other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become

standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.102
Decision	59/421

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees[3]

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a), as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 13 June 2005, the six Main Committees elected their respective officers for the sixtieth session. The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

On 13 June 2005, at the 102nd plenary meeting, the President of the General Assembly announced the names of the persons who had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees of the Assembly for the sixtieth session (decision 59/422).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onward are listed in annex II.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 5)

Summary records	A/C.1/59/PV.24, A/C.4/59/SR.29, A/C.2/59/SR.43, A/C.3/59/SR.55, A/C.5/59/SR.58 and A/C.6/59/SR.29
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.102
Decision	59/422

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[3]

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30[3] of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 13 June 2005, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixtieth session (decision 59/423).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

The amended rule 30 provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.102
Decision	59/423

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 2005 (A/60/50) and a corrigendum was issued on 8 March 2005 (A/60/50/Corr.1). The provisional agenda for the sixtieth session (A/60/150) will appear on 15 July 2005.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/60/200) will be issued on 25 August 2005.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/60/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 8)

Preliminary list	A/59/50 and Corr.1
Annotated preliminary list	A/59/100
Provisional agenda	A/59/150
Supplementary list	A/59/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/59/1
Reports of the General Committee	A/59/250 and Add.1-4

Agenda	A/59/251 and Add.1-7
Allocation of agenda items	A/59/252 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1, Add.3/Rev.1 and Add.4-8
Annotated draft agenda	A/59/100/Add.1
Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences	A/59/351 and Add.1 (also relates to item 112)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session, under item 15 entitled (Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs", of an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (A/59/237)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan" (A/59/239)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session, under agenda item 17 entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", of an additional sub-item entitled "Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme" (A/59/240)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session, under agenda item 16 entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections", of an additional sub-item entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (A/59/241)

Letters from China: A/59/141; United Republic of Tanzania: A/59/142; Kazakhstan: A/59/195 and Corr.1; Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: A/59/196; Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Timor-Leste and Sao Tome and Principle: A/59/231; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo: A/59/232; Saint Lucia: A/59/233; Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka: A/59/234: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela: A/59/235; Azerbaijan and Turkey: A/59/236 and Add.1); and Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Nepal: A/59/238

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/59/SR.1-7
Draft resolutions	A/59/L.58 and Add.1 (relates to item 39) and A/59/766, para. 3 (relates to item 148)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.1, 2, 18, 32, 46, 62, 76 and Corr.1, 77, 80, 84, 91, 95, 98, 101 and 113
Resolutions	59/279 (relates to item 39) and 59/290 (relates to item 148)
Decisions	59/501, 59/502, 59/503 A and B and 59/552

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

However, in accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days.

At its fifty-ninth session, taking into account that the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly will be held from 14 to 16 September 2005, the General Assembly decided to hold the general debate at its sixtieth session from Saturday, 17 September, to Friday, 23 September, and from Monday, 26 September, to Wednesday, 28 September 2005, on the understanding that these arrangements should in no way create a precedent for the general debate at future sessions (resolution 59/145).

At the fifty-ninth session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/59/PV.3-17, during which 192 speakers took the floor.[11]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council[2]

The Security Council (see item 112 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the

[11] At the fifty-eighth session, 16 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 189 speakers took the floor.

matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004 (decision 59/506).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005, Supplement No. 2 (A/60/2).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 11 and 53)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/59/2)	
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.24-29
Decision	59/506

10. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36 and 56/96).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the Ulaanbaatar Declaration and Plan of Action: Democracy, Good Governance and Civil Society, adopted at the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; encouraged Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, national parliaments, including in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other parliamentary organizations, and non-governmental organizations, to contribute actively to the follow-up to the Conference and to make additional efforts to identify possible steps in support of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies; requested the Secretary-General to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and good governance, including the provision of support to the President of the Fifth International Conference in his efforts to make the Conference and its follow-up more effective and efficient; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/13).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal of the Government of Qatar to hold the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies from 13 to 15 November 2006 in Doha (resolution 58/281).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/13).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/392
Draft resolutions	A/58/L.15 and Add.1 and A/58/L.57 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.57, 59, 62 and 80
Resolutions	58/13 and 58/281

11. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/56).

The General Assembly also considered this item at its fifty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 56/263, 57/302 and 58/290).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress achieved at the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process held in Gatineau, Canada, from 27 to 29 October 2004; also welcomed the important progress made towards the implementation of the peer review mechanism; welcomed the succession of the Russian Federation as Chair and Botswana as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2005; and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit a report on the implementation of the Process to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/144).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 59/144).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 21)

Letter dated 24 November 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (A/59/590)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.46 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.72
Resolution	59/144

13. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[2]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224 and 57/160).

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/21 I). Thereafter, the Assembly considered the question biennially (resolutions 50/58 B, 52/169 G, 54/96 E and 56/105).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted the significant reduction in the last two years of the non-reimbursable international assistance and cooperation extended to the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America; requested the Secretary-General, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all States, international financial institutions and regional and subregional organizations to continue providing the support needed to attain the objectives of the programme for the sustainable development of Central America; encouraged the Governments and disaster-related organizations of Central America to continue implementing the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in order to reduce the vulnerability to hazards, and urged the international community to contribute to those efforts; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution as part of a consolidated report under the item (resolution 58/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/117).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the Governments of the region to continue to guarantee free, fair and transparent elections with a view to consolidating democracy in Central America; stressed the value of negotiating balanced free-trade agreements between the region and its counterparts outside the region; urged the Central American Governments to continue strengthening the institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms; appealed to the Governments to continue their efforts to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, promote arms limitation and control and combat transnational organized crime and terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his fullest support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments and to submit to the General Assembly a complete consolidated report on the implementation of all the relevant

resolutions on Central America at is sixtieth session, under the item entitled "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development", and decided that, henceforth, the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/239).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1994; at that session, the Assembly established a Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (resolution 48/267).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/267, 49/236, 49/955, 49/236 B, 50/220, 51/198 B, 52/175, 53/93, 54/99, 55/177, 56/223, 57/161 and 58/238).

At the fifty-ninth session, on 31 December 2004, the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala came to a close.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 26 and 40 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: renewal of mandate (A/58/262)

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/58/267)

The situation in Central America (A/58/270)

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for Sustainable Development of Central America (A/58/286)

Report of the Advisory Committee	A/58/7/Add.25
Draft resolutions	A/58/L.42 and Add.1 and A/58/L.38 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/654 (relates to items 26 and 121)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39, 55, 75 and 79
Resolutions	58/117 and 58/239

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 26)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/59/307 and A/59/746)

Updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2004 (A/59/752) (relates to item 123)

14. The situation in the Middle East[2]

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-eighth sessions, from 1975 to 2003 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22 and 58/23).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/32).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/32 and 59/33).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 36)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/59/431 and A/59/574-S/2004/909 (relates to items 36 and 37)
Draft resolutions	A/59/L.39 and A/59/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.62-64
Resolutions	59/32 and 59/33

15. Question of Palestine[2]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49, 53/39, 54/39, 55/52 and 56/33). The Assembly also adopted resolutions 36/120 C, 38/58 C, 46/74, 48/158 A and D, 56/34 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110 and 58/18 to 58/21 under this item.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in

conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East; and requested the Department to continue its special information programme for the biennium 2004-2005 (resolution 59/30).

At the same session, the General Assembly, recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, and also its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004, reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects, and of intensifying all efforts towards that end; called upon both parties to fulfil their obligations in implementation of the road map by taking parallel and reciprocal steps in that regard, and stressed the importance and urgency of establishing a credible and effective third-party monitoring mechanism including all members of the Quartet; called upon the parties, with the support of the Quartet and other interested parties, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation, to reverse all measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000 and to facilitate a speedy resumption of the peace process and the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations as mentioned in the advisory opinion; reaffirmed its commitment to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and (b) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority during that critical period to help to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people, rebuild the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and support the restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 59/31).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/60/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/31).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/59/35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/574-S/2004/909 (relates to items 36 and 37)
Draft resolutions	A/59/L.34 and Add.1, A/59/L.35 and Add.1, A/59/L.36 and Add.1, and A/59/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.61, 62 and 64
Resolutions	59/28 to 59/31

16. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). The Assembly considered the question at that session, and at its forty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35, 55/49 and 56/7).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region, called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization; affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 58/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/10).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 27)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/265
Draft resolution	A/58/L.12 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.56
Resolution	58/10

17. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[2]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 74 (e) below) (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113 and 58/27).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly congratulated the democratically elected Head of State, the newly appointed Government and millions of Afghan voters; stressed the importance of the provision of sufficient security for the holding of credible parliamentary elections, and to that end called upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the International Security Assistance Force, and to coordinate closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Government; stressed the importance of addressing the issues of irregular militias and ammunition stockpiles in order to create an environment more conducive to the conduct of free and fair parliamentary elections; urged the international community to continue to support, in a coordinated manner, the Government's efforts towards the development of professional national army and police forces and the creation of a fair and effective justice system; called upon the Government, with the assistance of the international community, including through the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition and the Assistance Force, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan; reiterated the importance of the implementation of the timetable of the Joint Electoral Management Body for parliamentary and local elections and for that purpose called upon UNAMA to provide the Government with the necessary support; called upon UNAMA and the Joint Electoral Management Body to provide sufficient training of election personnel as well as voter and civic education, with a particular focus on

women, and to provide budgetary targets for the elections; called upon regional organizations and Member States to provide international election monitors; called for full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law throughout the country and, with the assistance of UNAMA, full implementation of the human rights provisions of the Constitution; urged the Government to take decisive action to stop the processing of and trade in drugs; called for the provision of continued international assistance to the Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/112 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/112 A) (to be issued also under item 74 (e) in conjunction with resolution 59/112 B).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 27 and 39 (d))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/59/581-S/2004/925 and A/59/744-S/2005/183
Draft resolution	A/59/L.44 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Resolution	59/112 A

19. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436, 52/435, 53/490, 54/439, 55/402, 56/454, 57/503 A, 58/503 A and 59/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.2
Decision	59/503 A

20. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11 and 58/7).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/11).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/302 (Parts I and II)
Draft resolution	A/59/L.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.44
Resolution	59/11

21. Question of Cyprus[6]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 27 May 2005 (S/2005/353).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda

for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

22. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[6]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

23. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[6]

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

24. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took no action on this item. In accordance with resolution 55/285, the item was included in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

25. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

26. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[6]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

27. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241).

At that session, the General Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430, 56/449, 57/518 and 58/512).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 117).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 36 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.59 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/512

28. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[2]

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425); and at its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Committee from 25 to 27 (decision 59/520).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (decisions 59/414 and 59/520).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/136).

Also at its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 59/131), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 59/132), the question of Tokelau (resolution 59/133), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 59/134 A and B), the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 59/135) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 59/519).

Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared the period 2001-2010 the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 55/146). The Plan of Action for the Second International Decade (A/56/61, annex) stated that the Secretary-General should submit to the Assembly at the midpoint of the Second

Decade a report on action taken, as well as on suggestions and trends that emerged from the deliberations of the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/146 and 59/131), A/60/71 and Add.1 and A/60/116.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2004: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23, chaps. VIII-X and XII)

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/59/134)

Letter dated 15 September 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Dominica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.4/59/4)

Letter dated 7 October 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Timor-Leste to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.4/59/5)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.2-6, 8, 10 and 11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/478
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolutions	59/131 to 59/136
Decisions	59/414, 59/519 and 59/520

29. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, was called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159 and 58/127).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 22)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in mine action (A/59/284 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.18 and 19
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/467
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.71
Decision	59/516

30. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46) and fifty-eighth (A/58/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities; requested it to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee; and emphasized the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis (resolution 59/114).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/60/46).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/59/46)	
Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.10 and 11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/468
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolution	59/114

31. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 67 at the fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/116). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 67 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam. The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), the Principles Relevant to the Use of

Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89 and 58/90).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the Plan of Action proposed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III; agreed that a study should be conducted on the possibility of creating an international entity to provide for coordination and the means of realistically optimizing the effectiveness of space-based services for use in disaster management; and requested the Secretary-General to implement activities of the Office for Outer Space Affairs as contained in the Plan of Action and to ensure that those activities were included in the programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 (resolution 59/2).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its forty-seventh session; agreed that the use of space technology should be promoted towards achieving the objectives of the conferences organized within the United Nations system to address global issues relating to social, economic and cultural development and implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration; requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; agreed that the Committee could consider ways to promote regional and interregional cooperation and the role space technology could play in the implementation of recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and requested the Committee to identify and consider new areas and mechanisms of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space to strengthen multilateralism, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future (resolution 59/116).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/116).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note of the conclusions of the Working Group of the Legal Subcommittee on the agenda item entitled "Review of the concept of the 'launching State'", annexed to the report of the Legal Subcommittee at its forty-first session; recommended the States conducting space activities consider enacting and implementing national laws authorizing and providing for continuing supervision of the activities in outer space of non-governmental entities under the jurisdiction; and recommended that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should invite Member States to submit information on a voluntary basis on their current practices regarding on-orbit transfer of ownership of space objects (resolution 59/115).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/60/20).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 74)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/59/20 and Corr.1 and 2)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (A/59/174) (relates to item 23)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.7-9 and 11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/469
Draft resolution	A/59/L.4 and Add.1 (relates to item 23)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.37 (relates to item 23) and 71
Resolutions	59/2 (relates to item 23), 59/115 and 59/116

32. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[2]

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2008 (resolution 59/117).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)).

The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 59/117 to 59/120).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2005; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its operation and its services for the well-being of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 59/117).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixtieth session on the progress made with regard to implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/118).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed of its activities, including the full implementation of Assembly decision 48/417; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work; encouraged the Agency's further consideration of the needs and rights of children in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency through the Palestine Refugee Records Project, and to indicate progress made in that regard in his report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/119).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/120).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/60/13 and Supplement No. 13 A (A/60/13/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 59/119);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 59/117);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/118 and 59/120).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004: Supplement No. 13 (A/59/13)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/59/442)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/59/151)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/59/279)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifty-eighth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/59/260)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.20-22, 24 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/470
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolutions	59/117 to 59/120

33. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160

A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53, 53/55, 54/76, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128 and 58/96 to 58/100).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 59/121 to 59/125).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 59/121).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 59/122 to 59/125).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee (resolution 59/121);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/121 to 59/125).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 76)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/59/338)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/59/339)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/59/343)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/59/344)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/59/345)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-sixth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/59/381)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.22-25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/471
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolutions	59/121 to 59/125

34. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[7]

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe. Observers are: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Israel, Madagascar, Paraguay, Yemen, African Union, European Community, Holy See and International Committee of the Red Cross.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58, 54/81, 55/135, 56/225 A and B, 57/129, 57/336 and 58/315).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in March 2005, the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, contained in paragraphs 22 to 154 of its report; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/281).

At the same session, in June 2005, the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions contained in part two, chapter II, of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations regarding a comprehensive review of a strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/59/19/Rev.1); and requested the Special Committee to include the issue in its report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/300).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Supplement No. 19 (A/60/19).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 77)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group: Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity (A/59/591)

Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/59/608 and Corr.1)

Letter dated 24 March 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Adviser to the Secretary-General entitled "A comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations" (A/59/710)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.15-18, 27 and 28; A/C.5/59/SR.53 and 57
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/472 and Add.1 and 2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/840 (also relates to items 108 and 123)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.71, 84 and 104
Resolutions	59/281 and 59/300
Decision	59/517

35. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly

considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B and 58/101 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410 and 58/525).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution (resolution 59/126 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 102 to 107 (decision 59/518) and appointed Cape Verde, Iceland, Luxembourg, Madagascar and Qatar as members of the Committee. For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 59/413.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-seventh session: Supplement No. 21 (A/60/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/126 B), A/60/173.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-sixth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/59/21)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-fourth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/59/16), chap. II, sect. C, Programme 23

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2006-2007: Part two, Programme 23, Public information (A/59/6), Prog. 23. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/59/6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/221 and Corr.1

Letter dated 4 November 2004 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/59/14) (relates to item 109)

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.12-14 (relate to item 78); 15 and 19 (relate to item 109)

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/473
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolutions	59/126 A and B
Decisions	59/413 and 59/518

36. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 59/127).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/127), A/60/69 and Corr.1.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2004: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23), chaps. VII and XII, sect. A)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/71
Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.2-6 and 8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/474

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolution	59/127

37. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-second to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132 and 58/103).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/128).

Document: Relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2004: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23), chaps. V and XII, sect. B

Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.2-6 and 8

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/475
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolution	59/128

38. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133 and 58/104).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/129).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/60/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/129), A/60/64.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2004: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23), chaps. VI and XII, sect. B

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/64 (also relates to item 20)
Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.2-6 and 8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/476
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolution	59/129

39. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fourteenth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/60, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134 and 58/105).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/130), A/60/67.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/74
Summary records	A/C.4/59/SR.2-6 and 8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/59/477
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.71
Resolution	59/130

40. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A and 59/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.2
Decision	59/503 A

41. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269 and 58/229).

At its substantive session of 2004, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2004/54).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources, and expressed the hope that the issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution on this item (resolution 59/251).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Council for Western Asia (Council resolution 2004/54 and Assembly resolution 59/251), A/60/65-E/2005/13.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 91)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/59/89-E/2004/21)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 31, 32, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/489
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/251

42. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to the annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for requirements under its programmes; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/170).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2004: Supplement No. 12 (A/60/12).

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the High Commissioner should make an annual oral report to the Economic and Social Council to keep it informed of the coordination aspects of the work of the Office and should continue the existing practice, as established in paragraph 11 of its statute, of presenting an annual written report to the General Assembly, on the understanding that every 10 years, beginning at the sixty-eighth session, the report would include a strategic review of the global situation of refugees and the role of the Office, prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Executive Committee (resolution 58/153).

The report of the annual session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme is submitted in an addendum to the High Commissioner's annual report.

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2004: Supplement No. 12 (A/60/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/60/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183 and 58/149).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its sixtieth session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum, and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2005 (resolution 59/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/172).

Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of activities undertaken in follow-up to the Programme of Action adopted in 1996 by the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (resolution 58/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/154).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/172, 50/150, 51/73, 52/105, 54/145 and 56/136).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors" and to give special attention in his report to the girl-child refugee (resolution 58/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/150).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 112)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2002: Supplement No. 12 (A/58/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/58/12/Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General: Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (A/58/281)

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/58/299)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on strengthening the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out its mandate (A/58/410)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.30-33, 39, 42 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/503
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/150, 58/153 and 58/154

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 100)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2003: Supplement No. 12 (A/59/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/59/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/59/317)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.39-41, 45, 46, 51 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/498
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/170 and 59/172

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

43. Report of the Economic and Social Council[2]

At its resumed fifty-eight session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly was informed that the General Committee took note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items already allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3).

Public administration and development

At its fifty-sixth to fifty-eight sessions, the General Assembly reviewed developments in the field of public administration and outlined proposed modalities for the work of the United Nations in support of the efforts of Member States (resolutions 56/213, 57/277 and 58/231).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the implementation of the proposals made for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate, through the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, the dissemination of valuable practices in public administration; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on progress made in Member States by revitalizing public administration during the last 10 years, since the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development, and to ensure that the findings were brought to the attention of Member States on the occasion of the special event in 2005 (resolution 59/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/55), A/60/114.

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly approved the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (resolution 32/156).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly emphasized the need for the promotion of a responsible and sustainable tourism that could be beneficial to all sectors of society; encouraged the World Tourism Organization to promote effective follow-up to the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector; and requested the Secretary-General to

follow up developments related to the implementation of the resolution based on the reports of the World Tourism Organization and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 56/212).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in September 2004, the General Assembly decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 56/212 at its sixtieth session, instead of at its fifty-ninth session (decision 58/573).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/212 and decision 58/573), A/60/167.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 12)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.95
Decision	58/573

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 12 and 41)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on public administration and development (A/59/346)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.27/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.41 and 65
Resolution	59/55

44. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

The item entitled "Dialogue among civilizations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/53/233). At that session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (resolution 53/22).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 54/113, 55/23 and 55/254).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations and Programme of Action, which invited States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to consider a number of activities as a means of promoting dialogue among civilizations in all domains; invited the relevant stakeholders to develop appropriate ways and means at the local, national, regional and international levels to further promote dialogue and mutual understanding among civilizations, and to report their activities to the Secretary-General of the United Nations; invited Governments, funding institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector to mobilize the necessary resources

to promote dialogue among civilizations, including by contributing to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General in 1999 for that purpose; invited the United Nations system, including, in particular, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to encourage and facilitate dialogue among civilizations and formulate ways and means to promote dialogue among civilizations in the activities of the United Nations in various fields; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the Global Agenda and Programme of Action (resolution 56/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/6).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/523
Draft resolution	A/56/L.3 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.40-43
Resolution	56/6

45. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25). At its fifty-fifth to fifty-eighth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6 and 58/128).

Promotion of interreligious dialogue

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the various initiatives and efforts to organize interreligious dialogues, including the First Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, held in Astana on 23 and 24 September 2003 (A/59/201), and the interreligious dialogue initiative adopted by the Fifth Asia-Europe Meeting, held in Hanoi from 7 to 9 October 2004; and invited the Secretary-General to bring the promotion of interreligious dialogue to the attention of all Governments and relevant international organizations and to submit a report thereon, including all views received, to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/23), A/60/201.

Promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation

Also at its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly acknowledged that respect for the diversity of religions and cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation could contribute to the combating of ideologies and practices based on discrimination, intolerance and hatred; encouraged Governments to promote, including through education, as well as the development of progressive curricula and textbooks, understanding, tolerance and friendship among human beings in all their diversity of religion, belief, culture and language, and to apply a gender perspective while doing so, recognizing that education at all levels was one of the principal means to build a culture of peace; and requested the Secretary-General, in the context of his report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session under the item entitled "Culture of peace", to include information on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/142).

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized that the objective of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World was to further strengthen the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the observance of the Decade at its midpoint and on the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 55/47).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the appropriate authorities to provide education, in children's schools, that included lessons in mutual understanding, tolerance, active citizenship, human rights and the promotion of a culture of peace; encouraged the involvement of the mass media in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, including through the planned expansion of the Culture of Peace News Network as a global network of Internet sites in many languages; emphasized the significance of the plenary meetings on the item planned for its sixtieth session, encouraged participation at a high level, and decided to consider, at an appropriate time, the possibility of organizing those meetings as close as possible to the general debate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/143).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 59/143);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/47, 59/142 and 59/143).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 33)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (A/55/377)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1998-2000) (A/55/338)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.43/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.74
Resolution	55/47

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 35)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Director-General of UNESCO:

Promotion of religious and cultural understanding harmony and cooperation (A/59/201)

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010) (A/59/223)

Draft resolutions	A/59/L.15/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/59/L.17/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/59/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.41, 42, 52 and 72 (relate to items 35 and 47)
Resolutions	59/23, 59/142 and 59/143

46. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children[2]

The item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children" was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the Assembly, in 1996, pursuant to its resolution 51/186, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development". At its fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26 and 56/222 and decisions 57/537 and 57/551).

At its twenty-seventh special session, held from 8 to 10 May 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children" the General Assembly took note of the initial progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action by Governments; requested the Secretary-General to continue to report regularly to the Assembly on the progress made in implementing the Declaration and the Plan of Action; and decided to convene a commemorative plenary meeting in 2007, on a date to be decided at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/282).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/282).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/333
Draft resolution	A/58/L.58
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.39, 40 and 80
Resolution	58/282

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/274 (relates to items 40 and 101)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.42 and 43

48. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields[2]

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly established an open-ended ad hoc working group, under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, that would produce concrete recommendations to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 57/270 A). At the same session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields" in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in New York in 2005, at the commencement of the sixtieth session of the Assembly, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, on dates to be decided by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/291).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the Assembly would be held from 14 to 16 September 2005 in New York with the participation of Heads of State and Government; decided also to hold the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 27 and 28 June 2005 in New York; and requested the President of

the General Assembly to organize informal interactive hearings in June 2005 in New York with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, as an input to the preparatory process of the High-level Plenary Meeting (resolution 59/145) (see also item 121).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/270 B).

The girl child

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to review the progress made in the protection and promotion of the rights and well-being of the girl child, and requested the Secretary-General to provide information relating to the girl child in his report on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits to be considered during the sixtieth session of the Assembly (resolution 58/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/156).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 50, 60 and 113)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/58/282)

Children and armed conflict (A/58/546-S/2003/1053 and Corr.1 and 2)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict (A/58/328 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretariat on a recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its working methods (A/C.3/58/10)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.16-20, 26, 27, 32, 34, 36, 56, 58-60 and 62
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/504
Draft resolution	A/58/L.8/Rev.1 (relates to items 50 and 60)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.77 and 86 (relates to agenda items 50 and 60)
Resolutions	58/156 and 58/291 (relates to agenda items 50 and 60)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 45 and 55)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/59/613)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (A/59/224)

Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/59/282 and Corr.1)

World commodity trends and prospects (A/59/304)

Modalities, format and organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly (A/59/545)

"In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Achieving the universal primary education goal of the Millennium Declaration: new challenges for development cooperation" (A/59/76) and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (A/59/76/Add.1 and Corr.1) (relates to item 115)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting summaries of the round-table discussions of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (A/59/852) (items 43, 45 and 55)

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 45 and 55) (continued)

Letter dated 2 June 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Finland and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the report entitled *A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All* (A/59/98-E/2004/79)

Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.32
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/615 (relates to items 45, 55 and 108)
Draft resolutions	A/59/L.53 and A/59/L.60
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.30, 31, 58-60, 73, 83, 92 and 105
Resolutions	59/145 and 59/291

49. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct in 2005 an evaluation of the measures taken and progress made towards the achievement of the mid-term targets, the means of implementation provided by the international community in that regard and the overall goals of the Decade, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 57/294). The Assembly also considered the item at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/237).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged all Member States experiencing resistance to conventional monotherapies to replace them with combination therapies and called upon the international community to support ways to expand access to them; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General, in collaboration with key partners, to conduct in 2005 an evaluation of the measures taken and progress made to achieve the mid-term targets, the means of implementation provided by the international community in that regard and the overall goals of the Decade, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/256).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/294 and 59/256).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 46)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization	A/59/261
Draft resolution	A/59/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.33-36 (items 38 and 46) and 76 and Corr.1
Resolution	59/256

50. Sport for peace and development

(a) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Egypt, in its capacity as Chair of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/11, 49/29, 50/13 and 52/21 and decisions 50/486 and 52/460). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include a new item entitled "Sport for peace and development" in its agenda, and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item (decision 58/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of those objectives (resolution 58/6). The Assembly also took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 4 August 2004 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (A/58/863) (decision 58/570).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the sub-item should be considered every other year (resolution 58/316).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 23 (a))

Solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 4 August 2004 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (A/58/863)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.2 and 52
Resolution	58/6
Decision	58/570

(b) International Year of Sport and Physical Education

The item entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Tunisia (A/58/142). The Assembly decided that it should become sub-item (b) of a new item entitled "Sport for peace and development" (decision 58/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to launch, on 5 November 2004, the International Year of Sport and Physical Education; encouraged Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives and development projects compatible with the education provided at all levels of schooling to help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals; invited Governments to accelerate the elaboration of an international anti-doping convention in all sports activities and requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, to coordinate the elaboration of such a convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the events organized at the national, regional and international levels to celebrate the year 2005 (resolution 59/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/10).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 47)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.41 and 42 (items 35 and 47)
Resolution	59/10

51. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2002, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society during that session and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels (see A/57/280). It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to hold the World Summit on the Information Society in two phases, the first in Geneva in December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005 (resolution 56/183).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/238 and 57/295). At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the Assembly decided to consider the report of the World Summit on the Information Society directly in plenary meeting at its sixtieth session (decision 58/569).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of ITU on the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society; endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the Summit; welcomed the establishment of the Working Group on Internet Governance and the Task Force on Financial Mechanisms; invited countries to be represented at the highest possible political level at the second phase of the Summit; and invited the Secretary-General of ITU to transmit, as soon as was available, the report of the World Summit on the Information Society (resolution 59/220).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report on the implementation of the information and communication technology strategy to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (decision 59/531).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the World Summit on the Information Society (resolution 59/220);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 59/531).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 49 and 55)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Decision	58/569

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 44)

Report of the Secretary-General on information and communication technologies for development: progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/295 (A/59/563)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Secretary-General of ITU on the first phase and progress in the preparations for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (A/59/80-E/2004/61 and Corr.1) (relates to item 83)

Report of the Director-General of UNESCO on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (A/59/207) (relates to item 89)

Letter dated 7 October 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/59/3)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 23, 34-36 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/480
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/220
Decisions	59/531 and 59/532

52. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly reaffirmed that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affected their economic, political and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to compile information provided by Governments on the adoption and the effects of the economic measures mentioned above, taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 38/197).

Subsequently, the General Assembly considered the issue at its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions and then biennially thereafter (resolutions 39/210, 40/185, 41/165, 42/173, 44/215, 46/210, 48/168, 50/96, 52/181, 54/200 and 56/178).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature

and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 58/198).

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 192 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its eleventh session at São Paulo, Brazil, from 14 to 18 June 2004.

When the Conference is not in session, the 148-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh executive sessions in May and July 2005 and its twenty-second special session in July 2005. The fifty-second regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 3 to 14 October 2005.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 59/221).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh executive sessions, its twenty-second special session and its fifty-second regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/60/15);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 59/221).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-ninth to thirty-second executive sessions, twentieth special session and fiftieth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/58/15)

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/58/301)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 23-27, 34, 36 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/198

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 83 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-third to thirty-fifth executive sessions, twenty-first special session and fifty-first session: Supplement No. 15 (A/59/15)

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/59/305)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UNCTAD on its eleventh session (A/59/369)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 22-24, 31, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/481/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/221

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241 and 58/202).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, underlined the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth; also underlined the importance of national efforts to increase resilience to financial risk; stressed the importance of strong domestic institutions in promoting business activities and financial stability for the achievement of growth and development; encouraged the international financial institutions to continue examining the issues of the voice and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their decision-making processes; looked forward to further consideration of the subject of possible innovative and additional sources of financing for development from all sources; invited the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition; called for the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies; strongly encouraged leading bond issuing countries and the private sector to make substantial progress on the preparation of an effective code of conduct; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/222).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/222), A/60/163.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 83 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/59/218 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-9, 17 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/481/Add.2

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/222

(c) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240 and 58/203 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the comprehensive treatment of developing countries' debt problems, as stressed by the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development; welcomed the further extension of the sunset clause of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative; stressed that debt sustainability depended on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasized that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks should be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses; noted with concern that some countries that had reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative had not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability; stressed the importance of promoting responsible lending and borrowing and avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt, including through the use of grants; also stressed the need to find a solution for the debt problems of heavily indebted low- and middle-income developing countries that were not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and in that regard welcomed the Evian Approach of the Paris Club; acknowledged the ongoing work towards a more comprehensive approach to sovereign debt restructuring, supported the inclusion of collective action clauses in international bond issues and encouraged bond-issuing countries to make progress in the preparation of an effective code of conduct; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries (resolution 59/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/223), A/60/139.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 83 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development (A/59/219)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-9, 17 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/481/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/223

53. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2]

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having held the first High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, decided to hold the 2005 High-level Dialogue at the ministerial level, the time and modalities of the High-level Dialogue to be set by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/230).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated the call to implement fully and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development; requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Director-General of the World Trade Organization in order to expand existing cooperation between the two organizations on issues related to financing for development; welcomed the decision taken by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004 to recommit its members to fulfilling the development dimensions of the Doha Development Agenda; decided to give further consideration to the subject of possible innovative and additional sources of financing for development from all sources; called upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, and called upon developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments; urged developed countries that had not yet done so to make concrete efforts to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product to least developed countries; noted with concern that some countries that had reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative had not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability; reaffirmed the commitment expressed in the Monterrey Consensus to make the fight against corruption at all levels a priority, and invited all Governments that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption; emphasized the importance of an effective intergovernmental follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the

resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders (resolution 59/225).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to hold the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 27 and 28 June 2005 in New York, in order for the recommendations of the High-level Dialogue to be considered in the preparatory process for the High-level Plenary Meeting, and also decided to hold a separate meeting on Financing for Development within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting (resolution 59/145) (see also items 48 and 121).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly decided that the separate meeting on Financing for Development would be held on 14 September 2005 (resolution 59/291) (see also items 48 and 121).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in May 2005, the General Assembly decided on the modalities for the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (resolution 59/293).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 59/225);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 18 April 2005) (resolution 59/225, para. 18);

(c) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 27 and 28 June 2005) (resolution 59/145, para. 4).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/58/216)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 33-35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/494
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/230

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 45, 55 and 84)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/59/270)

Note by the Secretary-General on innovative sources of financing for development (A/59/272)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (New York, 26 April 2004) (A/59/92-E/2004/73 and Add.1 and 2)

Note by the Secretariat: summary of the informal interactive hearings on issues related to financing for development (A/59/855)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 10-12, 17, 18 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/482
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.73 (relates to items 45 and 55), 75, 92 (relates to items 45 and 55) and 98
Draft resolutions	A/59/L.53 (relates to items 45 and 55), A/59/L.60 (relates to items 45 and 55) and A/59/L.61
Resolutions	59/145 (relates to items 45 and 55), 59/225, 59/291 (relates to items 45 and 55) and 59/293

54. Sustainable development

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recalling resolutions 57/251 and 58/209, by which Member States, the Governing Council and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system were encouraged to submit their comments on the issue of establishing universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, in order to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration before its sixtieth session, emphasized the need for UNEP, within its mandate, to further contribute to sustainable development programmes, the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; called upon all countries to further engage in the negotiations of the intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building; called upon UNEP to continue to contribute, within its mandate

and as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force, to the preparations for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi (resolution 59/226).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-third session: Supplement No. 25 (A/60/25 and Add.1) (resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 53/242 and 59/226).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighth special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/59/25)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Products harmful to health and the environment (A/59/81-E/2004/63)

Universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/59/262)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/226

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002); and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/218).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the success of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session in

taking policy decisions on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in the thematic cluster of issues on water, sanitation and human settlements and in mobilizing further action by all implementation actors to overcome obstacles and constraints in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 29/227).

International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015

The General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, proclaimed the period from 2005 to 2015 the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005 (resolution 58/217).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, emphasizing that water was critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and was indispensable for human health and well-being, invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions in organizing the activities of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, as well as on the activities planned by the Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the Decade (resolution 59/228).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 59/227);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken in organizing the activities of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (resolution 59/228), A/60/158.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (a))

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources (A/59/167)

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/59/220)

Summary records A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 37 and 39

Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolutions	59/227 and 59/228

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a two-day special session in New York in September 1999 for a full and comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198 and 57/261).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States would be convened from 30 August to 3 September 2004 and would focus on practical actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 58/213). At the same session, in June 2004, the Assembly decided to reschedule the International Meeting from 10 to 14 January 2005 (resolution 58/213 B).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the International Meeting to consider fully the modalities for strengthening the Small Island Developing States Unit; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session the report of the International Meeting (resolution 59/229).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in July 2005, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States", replacing the sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action" (resolution 59/311).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/311).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (A/59/173)

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory meeting for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Actions for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/CONF.207/3)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Actions for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/CONF.207/11) (A/59/872)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 27, 34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/59/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.75 and 113
Resolutions	59/229 and 59/311

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256 and 58/214).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the ongoing preparatory process for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, to be held in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005; stressed the importance of close cooperation and coordination between the relevant institutions, in particular within the United Nations system and with other relevant international organizations, in both the preparation of and follow-up to the World Conference; recognized the importance of early warning as an essential element of disaster reduction and took note of further work done in that regard, including the establishment of the Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning in Bonn; called upon Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction and invited the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (resolution 59/231).

Also at its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue to enhance the coordination of activities and the availability of information on options for natural disaster reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution in a separate section of

his report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 59/233).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolutions 59/231 and 59/233), A/60/180.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/59/228)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 27, 32, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolutions	59/231 and 59/233

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257 and 58/243 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 59/234).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 59/234), A/60/171, sect. I.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/59/197)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.4

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/234

(e) Sustainable development in mountain regions

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003, and encouraged the international community to organize on that day events at all levels to highlight the importance of sustainable mountain development (resolution 57/245).

At its fifty-eighth session the General Assembly underlined the fact that there remained key challenges to implementing sustainable development and eradicating poverty in mountain regions; took note of the conclusions of the first global meeting of the members of the Mountain Partnership; invited the international community and other relevant partners to consider joining the Mountain Partnership; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the status of sustainable development in mountain regions, including an overall analysis of the challenges that lay ahead and appropriate policy recommendations (resolution 58/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/216).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the International Year of Mountains, 2002 (A/58/134)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/216

(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205 and 56/200).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development and stressed that the wider use of available renewable sources of energy required technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation; encouraged national and regional initiatives on renewable energies to promote access to energy for the poorest; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/210), A/60/154.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/164
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 34 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/210

(g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259 and 58/242).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification; encouraged countries to undertake special initiatives in observance of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the status of preparations for the Year (resolution 58/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/211), A/60/169.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to give due consideration to the role and place of the Convention in ongoing work in the context of the preparations for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly in 2005, including the report of the Millennium Project; called upon Governments, where appropriate, to integrate desertification into their plans and strategies for sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/235).

Documents: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat

Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolutions 58/211 and 59/235), A/60/171, sect. II.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/158
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/211

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/59/197)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18,36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/235

(h) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260 and 58/212).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to it on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including its Cartagena Protocol (resolution 59/236).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 59/236), A/60/171, sect. III.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/59/197)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 37 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.6

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/236

(i) Rendering assistance to poor mountain countries to overcome obstacles in socio-economic and ecological areas

This sub-item was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, under the item entitled "Groups of countries in special situations", at the request of Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Nepal (A/59/238).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to consider the sub-item at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/238).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (h))

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 14-18, 38 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/238

55. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements; and decided that the reports of the Commission would be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205 and 56/206, 57/275 and 58/226).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, in 2001, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programmes, to be known as UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly (resolution 56/206).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to continue to support the efforts of countries affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies to develop prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for the transition from relief to development; invited the Secretary-General to incorporate the assessment of progress made towards the target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 in his report on the review in 2005 of the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration; and requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/239).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the work of its twentieth session. Supplement No. 8 (A/60/8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/239), A/60/168.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1), chap. I

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/59/198)

Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2004/70)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 17 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/484
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/239

56. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274 and 58/225).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a report on globalization and interdependence (resolution 59/240).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/240).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 87 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and interdependence (A/59/312)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/59/138) (items 87 and 89 (c))

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 19-22, 27 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/485/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/240

(b) Science and technology for development

The General Assembly considered this item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/101, 52/184, 54/201, 55/185 and 56/182).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly decided that from the fifty-sixth session, the item would be included in the agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185).

At its fifty-eighth session, in December 2003, the General Assembly recognizing the role that international cooperation could play in addressing the technological gap and the digital divide between the North and the South, and reaffirming the need to enhance the science and technology activities of organizations of the United Nations system and the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in providing policy guidance, in particular on issues of relevance to developing countries, urged the relevant bodies of the United Nations system engaged in biotechnology to work cooperatively so as to ensure that countries received sound scientific information and practical advice to enable them to take advantage of those technologies to promote economic growth and development; requested the Secretary-General to report further on the status of coordination between the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with a view to strengthening the coordination of biotechnology-related activities; invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in collaboration with the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and the International Telecommunication Union to update the publication entitled *Information and Communication Technology Development Indices* as part of its contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society; and requested the Secretary-General to

submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution A/58/200), A/60/184.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (b))

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003 on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its sixth session: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1), chap. VII

Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity (A/58/76)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society (A/58/74-E/2003/58)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 19-21, 24, 36 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/200

(c) International migration and development

At its forty-ninth session in 1994, in the context of its deliberations on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on international migration and development (resolution 49/127).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to it at its fifty-second session containing concrete proposals on ways and means to address the issue of international migration and development (resolution 50/123).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fifty-second to its fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/189, 54/212 and 56/203).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that in 2006 it would devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the organizational details of the high-level dialogue (resolution 58/208).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reconfirmed its request for the Secretary-General to report at the sixtieth session of the Assembly on the organizational details of the 2006 high-level dialogue (resolution 59/241).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/208 and 59/241).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 93 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/98
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9-11, 34 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/483/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/208

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 87 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/59/325)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 19-22, 27 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/485/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/241

(d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations to sign, ratify and fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption; encouraged all Governments to prevent, combat and penalize corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, and to work for the prompt return of such assets; called for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as for asset recovery; encouraged Member States to provide adequate financial and human resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and encouraged the Office to give high priority to technical cooperation, upon request, to promote and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; urged all Member States to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness and responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption; called upon the private sector to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption and welcomed the agreement to add anti-corruption as the tenth principle of the Global Compact; encouraged all Member States that had not yet done so to require financial institutions to properly implement comprehensive due diligence and vigilance programmes; encouraged Member States, relevant international organizations and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to give prominence to 9 December as International Anti-Corruption Day; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the impact of corruption in all its forms, including on the scale of transfers of assets of illicit origin and the impact of

corruption and such outflows on economic growth and sustainable development (resolution 59/242).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/242), A/60/157.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 87 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/59/203 and Add.1) (items 87 (c) and 96)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 19-22, 27 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/485/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/242

57. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 that had been adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/276 and 58/228).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 in an analytical and results-oriented way by placing emphasis on concrete results and indicating the progress achieved in its implementation (resolution 59/244).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 59/244), A/60/81-E/2005/68.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/59/94-E/2004/77)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 29-31, 35 and 40

Report of the Second Committee	A/59/486/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/244

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 59/245).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/245).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/59/208)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 29-31, 35 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/486/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/245

58. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207 57/266 and 58/222).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of its resolution (resolution 59/247).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/247).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and preparations for the International Year of Microcredit, 2005 (A/59/326 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-6, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/487/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/247

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210 and 56/188).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including the impact of globalization on the empowerment of women and their integration in development (resolution 58/206).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (A/59/287 and Add.1) and decided to consider it at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/248).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/206), A/60/162.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 93 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the empowerment of women and integration of gender perspectives in the promotion of economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development (A/58/135)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9-11, 27 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/483/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/206

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (A/59/287 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-6, 32, 33, 36-38 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/487/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/248

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of the forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211 and 56/189).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations system to focus in its cooperation activities on building human and institutional capacity, giving specific attention to women, girls and vulnerable groups; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include a separate section therein on the effect of the movement of highly skilled people and those with an advanced education in human resources development in developing countries (resolution 58/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/207).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 93 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/348
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9, 10, 22 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/483/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/207

59. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme; and requested the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and to reflect its views in the annual report on the Fund to the General Assembly (resolution 39/125).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2004 (resolution 39/125).

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to explore various funding options for increasing financing for operational activities for development of the United Nations system and to examine ways to enhance the predictability, long-term stability, reliability and adequacy of funding for the operational activities for development, including through the identification of possible new funding sources, while preserving the advantages of the current funding modalities, and to submit a report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2005 (resolution 59/250).

Documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2003 (resolution 35/81), A/60/74-E/2005/57;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on funding options and modalities for financing operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 59/250), A/60/83-E/2005/72;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Some measures to improve overall performance of the United Nations system at the country level, Part I: a short history of United Nations reform in development" (A/60/125-E/2005/85) (items 59 and 131).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 90)

Report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2003 (A/59/386)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2003 (A/59/135 and Corr.1) (items 90 and 98)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 25, 26, 31 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/488/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/250

(b) South-South cooperation: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries[8]

At its thirty-third session in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries

within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme, to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202 and 57/263).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation" containing a comprehensive overview and analysis of South-South economic and technical cooperation worldwide and international support in that regard, including quantitative data and indicators on all aspects of South-South cooperation as well as recommendations for strengthening such cooperation, keeping in view the importance of the proposal to convene a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation (resolution 50/119).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation and requested the Secretary-General to submit at the sixtieth session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/220).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its fourteenth session (31 May-3 June 2005); Supplement No. 39 (A/60/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (resolutions 50/119 and 58/220).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 97 (b))

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/58/39)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

State of South-South cooperation (A/58/319)

Raising public awareness of and support for South-South cooperation (A/58/345)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 26 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/487
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/220

60. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)) as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195, 54/229, 55/208, 56/208, 57/268 and 58/223).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of UNITAR; renewed its appeal to all Governments to give the Institute their generous financial and other support; noted with appreciation the one-time provision to cancel the Institute's past debts decided upon in section XIV of resolution 58/272; stressed the need for continued consideration of the issues related to the Institute's rent, rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account its financial situation, with a view to its expeditious resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute, and decided to consider the issue of the periodicity of the agenda item entitled "Training and research" at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/252) (see also resolution 59/276, sect. X, adopted under item 108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/252).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 92 (a))

Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/59/14)

Report of the Secretary-General A/59/230

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the note by the Board of Trustees of the Institute on the rationalization of the financial structure of UNITAR (A/59/271) (relates to item 108)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 34-36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/490/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/252

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly, recalling the decision taken by the Secretary-General in January 1966 to establish in Turin, Italy, the United Nations Staff College project for an initial period of five years, decided to establish the United Nations System Staff College, as at 1 January 2002, after the approval of its statute; and also decided that a biennial report should be submitted to the Assembly on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College (resolution 55/207).

At the resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Staff College and decided that the first biennial report should be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 55/278).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first report of the Director of the College on its work, activities and accomplishments; and invited the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in accordance with article X of the statute, to make a recommendation that the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to article IV, paragraph 5, of the statute be submitted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly (resolution 58/224).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/207).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 99 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first report of the Director of the United Nations Staff System College on its work, activities and accomplishments (A/58/305 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 22, 24 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/489
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/224

61. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/215 and 56/76).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, stressing that partnerships should focus on the achievement of concrete results, also stressed the importance of the contributions of voluntary partnerships to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the transparency and accountability of partnerships; acknowledged that serving successful partnerships required specific skills on the part of the Secretariat staff, and called upon the Secretary-General to continue to support and further develop such skills, through appropriate training and the sharing of best practices; and

requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/129).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to biennialize the item as of the fifty-eighth session and to allocate it to the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/129).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 46)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/58/227)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.51 and Add.1 and A/58/L.66 (relates to item 55)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.40, 76 and 92 (relates to item 55)
Resolutions	58/129 and 58/316 (relates to item 55)

62. Global road safety crisis

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to hold a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 14 April 2004 in connection with World Health Day and the launching of the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention*; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in improving global road safety and the issues referred to in the resolution (resolution 58/9).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in April 2004, the General Assembly invited the World Health Organization, working in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, to act as coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in submitting his report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, to draw upon the expertise of the United Nations regional commissions, as well as the World Health Organization and the World Bank (resolution 58/289).

At the same session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Global road safety crisis" should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Third Committee (resolution 58/316).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/9 and 58/289), A/60/181.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 160)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/228
Draft resolutions	A/58/L.3/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/58/L.60/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/58/L.66 (relates to item 55)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.41, 42, 56, 84 and 92 (relates to item 55)
Resolutions	58/9, 58/289 and 58/316 (relates to item 55)

63. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2001.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163 and 58/130).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development would continue to have the primary responsibility for follow-up to and review of the further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and the further initiatives agreed upon at the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; recommended that the Commission reflect the outcome of its review in a short declaration reaffirming the agreed commitments and the need for continued implementation; welcomed the decision by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2004/58, that the Commission should convene high-level plenary meetings, and also welcomed the request of the Council to the Chairman of the Commission to transmit the outcome, through the Council, to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, including to the high-level event of the Assembly on the review of the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2005; invited the Secretary-General, the Council, the Commission and the entire United Nations system to continue to give priority attention to the commitments set out in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and to be actively involved in their follow-up; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/146).

At its twenty-fourth special session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to assess regularly the further implementation of the outcome of the Summit and of the special session. In that connection, at its forty-third session, held from 9 to 18 February 2005, the Commission for Social Development adopted the Declaration on its priority theme "Review of further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (E/2005/26, chap. I) and decided to transmit it to the Economic and Social Council for its endorsement.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/146), A/60/80.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 93)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/120
Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.1-5, 18, 44 and 45
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/491
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolution	59/146

64. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Report on the World Social Situation

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future reports on the world social situation on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

Document: *Report on the World Social Situation, 2005* (resolution 56/177), A/60/117.

Follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly invited Governments to observe annually, on 5 December, an International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development (resolution 40/212).

The General Assembly proclaimed the year 2001 the International Year of Volunteers (resolution 52/17).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/57 and 56/38).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Volunteers to continue their efforts, together with other stakeholders, to raise awareness of volunteerism, increase reference and networking resources available and provide technical cooperation to developing countries; invited the United Nations Volunteers to develop a global Internet volunteer resource based on the

International Year of Volunteers website and on national websites with a view to enhancing network capabilities and to expanding information, knowledge and resource management; requested the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the potential of the International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development in follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers was fully realized; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/106), A/60/128.

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged Governments to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the recent United Nations summits and conferences, including their five-year reviews; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, focusing on the role of cooperatives in the eradication of poverty, to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/131), A/60/138.

Disabled persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). The Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121 and 56/115 and decision 50/442). Periodic reviews of progress in the implementation of the World Programme of Action were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2003.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the review by the Secretary-General in his report on the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action, and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/132).

Policies and programmes involving youth: tenth anniversary of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

The General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes involving youth at various sessions, beginning at the fortieth (resolutions 40/14,

41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103, 47/85, 49/152, 49/154, 50/81, 52/83, 54/120 and 56/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly recommended devoting two plenary meetings at its sixtieth session, in 2005, to review the situation of youth and achievements attained in the implementation of the World Programme of Action 10 years after its adoption; requested the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-third session, with a comprehensive report including an evaluation of the implementation since 1995 of the priority areas identified in the World Programme of Action, including actions taken by Member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and youth organizations in their multidisciplinary work for and with youth; and also requested the Secretary-General to include in the aforementioned report a global analysis and evaluation of national action plans on youth employment (resolution 58/133).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, at its sixtieth session, two plenary meetings devoted to the evaluation of the progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, to be held during the general debate of the Third Committee under the agenda item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family"; decided also to hold, prior to the plenary meetings, an informal, interactive round-table discussion on the theme "Young people: making commitments matter", which would be open to the participation of Member States, observers, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental youth organizations; urged Member States to consider being represented by youth representatives to address the plenary on that occasion, as well as in the above-mentioned round-table discussion; and noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations system to solicit input from youth organizations and young people into the current review of the World Programme of Action, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 58/133, and invited the Secretary-General to provide an overview of the input gathered from youth organizations as a supplement to his report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/148).

Documents:

(a) The World Youth Report 2005 was issued as a report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/133), A/60/61-E/2005/7;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

Global analysis and evaluation of national action plans on youth employment (resolution 58/133), A/60/133;

Making commitments matter: young people's input to the 10-year review of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 59/148), A/60/156.

Follow-up to and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82).

It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164 and 58/15).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family on 6 December 2004 at Headquarters (resolution 59/111).

At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, urged Governments to continue to take sustained action at all levels concerning family issues, including applied studies and research, in order to promote the role of families in development and develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/147).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/147), A/60/155.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 106)

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/58/61-E/2003/5)

Cooperatives in social development (A/58/159)

Promoting youth employment (A/58/229)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the World Youth Report 2003 (E/CN.5/2003/4) (A/58/79)

Report on the World Social Situation, 2003 (A/58/153/Rev.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.2-6, 10, 19, 23, 28, 34, 48 and 58
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/497 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/131, 58/132 and 58/133

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 94)

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/59/176)

Note by the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (E/CN.5/2002/4)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.1-5, 7, 13, 18, 29, 37, 42 and 44
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/492

Draft resolution	A/59/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.67 and 74
Resolutions	59/111, 59/147 and 59/148
Decision	59/522

65. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing held at Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (see A/58/160); and invited Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate ageing, as appropriate, into actions to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 58/134).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon Governments and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, within their mandates, and encouraged the non-governmental community, to ensure that the challenges of population ageing and the concerns of older persons were adequately incorporated into their programmes and projects; invited them to take into account the needs and concerns of older persons in decision-making at all levels; stressed the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/150), A/60/151.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/59/164)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.1-5, 14 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/493

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolution	59/150

66. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 31 March 2005, 180 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 45 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 71 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178 and 58/145).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties.

Pursuant to resolution 45/124, the Secretary-General submits annually a report on the status of the Convention.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/60/38 (Parts I and II)) (resolution 34/180);

(b) Report of the General Assembly on the status of the Convention (resolution 58/145).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided to make the United Nations Development Fund for Women a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 39/125).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fortieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 40/104, 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166, 52/94, 54/136 and 56/130 and decision 41/426).

Pursuant to resolution 39/125, the Secretary-General transmits to the General Assembly every year a report on the activities of the Fund, under the items entitled "Advancement of women" and "Operational activities for development" (see item 59 above).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on its activities in 2004 (resolution 39/125) (under items 59 and 66).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), and subsequently annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, and 56/131).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as the International Organization for Migration and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 58/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/143), A/60/37.

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, and thereafter biennially at its forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135 and 56/129).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, addressing different aspects of the empowerment of rural women, including the impact of macroeconomic policy frameworks on their situation (resolution 58/146).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/146), A/60/165.

Elimination of domestic violence against women

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-eighth session, in 2003. At that session, it strongly condemned all forms of domestic violence against women and girls, and in that regard, called for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, including where condoned by the State; invited relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to exchange information on the subject of the resolution; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/147).

In-depth study on all forms of violence against women

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct an in-depth study, from existing available resources and, if necessary, supplemented by voluntary contributions, on all forms and manifestations of violence against women, as identified in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for

Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and to make the study available to all Member States and observers, as well as other United Nations stakeholders, and, on the basis of the study, to submit a report, with the study as an annex, to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/185).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to continue to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour, which took many different forms, by using legislative, administrative and programmatic measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution in his report on the question of violence against women to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/185 and 59/165).

Also at its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/167) (to be issued in conjunction with item 67).

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly has considered this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years, at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163, 52/95 and 54/140). Thereafter, the Assembly has considered the question annually (resolutions 55/219, 56/125, 57/175, 57/311 and 58/244).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a working group to make recommendations to the Assembly, for its consideration by the end of 2002, on the future operation of the Institute (resolution 56/125).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Institute to report to the Assembly, one year after the appointment of a Director, on its programme of work and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (see A/56/907) (resolution 57/311).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the constitution of the Executive Board of the Institute, in particular the important results of its first session; decided to provide its full support to the current efforts to revitalize the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/260).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/260);

(b) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of

Women (resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244 and 59/272) (also relate to items 124 and 133).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 110 and 117 (b))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-third session: Supplement No. 16 (A/58/16), chap. III, sect. C.4

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/58/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Violence against women migrant workers (A/58/161)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/58/167 and Add.1)

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls (A/58/169)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/58/341)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/58/261) (relates to item 117 (b))

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.11-16, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36-58 and 61
Reports of the Third Committee	A/58/501 and A/58/508/Add.2 (relates to item 117 (b))
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/143, 58/145 to 58/147 and 58/185 (relates to item 117 (b))

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/59/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

Violence against women (A/59/281)

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/59/313)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/59/135 and Corr.1)

Report of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/59/560) (relates to item 108)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.10-15, 19, 20, 29, 34, 37, 42, 45 and 48; A/C.5/59/SR.29 and 33
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/496
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/641
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.74 and 76
Resolutions	59/165 and 59/260
Decision	59/540 (relates to item 90)

67. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182 and 58/148).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed that all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the Assembly, were obstacles to the advancement and empowerment of women; reaffirmed that violence against women both violated and impaired or nullified the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/167) (to be issued in conjunction with item 66).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system, including by providing information on key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, and to recommend further measures and strategies for future action within the United Nations system (resolution 59/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/168), A/60/170.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/59/214)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.10-15, 19, 37 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/497
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/167 and 59/168

C. Development of Africa

68. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/2, 57/7 and 58/233).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needed to be done in its implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society (resolution 59/254).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/254), A/60/178;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Advisory Panel on International Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 59/254), A/60/85.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 38 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: second consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support (A/59/206)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.33/Rev.1 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.33-36 and 76
Resolution	59/254

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231), included the item in its agenda and considered it at that session (resolution 53/92).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report of 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 54/234).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/217, 56/37, 57/2 and 57/7). At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include a sub-item entitled "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" under a single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/296).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly continued to consider the item (resolutions 58/234 and 58/235).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the need for continued collaboration between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council in generating a coherent approach to the challenges of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to explore and recommend suitable arrangements and mechanisms through which Member States could more effectively support Africa's efforts to address the multiple causes of conflict in Africa, including their regional dimensions, and to strengthen, in a coordinated and sustained manner, preventive action as well as post-conflict peacebuilding; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/255).

Document: Progress report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/255), A/60/182.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 38 (b))

Progress report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/59/285)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.50/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.33-36 and 76
Resolution	59/255

D. Promotion of human rights

69. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session: (a) an updated report on the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the document entitled "A world fit for children", and (b) a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights reports containing relevant, accurate and objective information on the situation of children affected by armed conflict; invited the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; and invited the Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/261).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/261), A/60/175;

(b) Report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (resolution 59/261);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 59/261).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 and corrigendum and addendum (A/59/41 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/59/190)

Follow-up to the United Nations special session on children (A/59/274)

Comprehensive assessment of the United Nations system response to children affected by armed conflict (A/59/331)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/59/426)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/59/597)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.16-21, 29, 33, 46 and 52 A/C.5/59/SR.29 and 33
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/499
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/642 (also relates to item 108)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.74 and 76 and Corr.1
Resolution	59/261
Decision	59/525

70. Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193 and 58/158).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on a comprehensive programme of action for the Second Decade based on the achievements of the first Decade; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/174);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 57/192).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 40/131 of 13 December 1985, 50/156 of 21 December 1995, 53/130 of 9 December 1998 and 56/140 of 19 December 2001. At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the biennial report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the Fund (decision 59/526).

Voluntary Fund for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the Second Decade, which to all juridical purposes and effects should be set up and should discharge its functions as a successor to the already existing voluntary fund established for the first Decade pursuant to Assembly resolutions 48/163, 49/214 and 50/157 (resolution 59/174).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people

At its sixty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (E/CN.4/2005/88 and Add.1-4) and requested him to submit a report on his activities to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2005/51).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2005/51).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 102)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Biennial report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/59/257)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/59/258)

Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/59/277)

Note by the Secretariat on the proposal for a second international decade of the world's indigenous people (A/C.3/59/L.13)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.21, 22, 33 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/500
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74

Resolution	59/174
Decision	59/526

71. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

As at 9 June 2005, 170 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Mr. Nourredine Amir (Algeria),* Mr. Alexei S. Avtonomov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Ralph F. Boyd Jr. (United States of America),** Mr. José Francisco Cali Tzay (Guatemala),** Ms. Fatimata Binta Victoire Dah (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),* Mr. Kurt Herndl (Austria),* Ms. Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill (South Africa),** Mr. Morten Kjaerum (Denmark),* Mr. José A. Lindgren Alves (Brazil),* Mr. Raghavan Vasudevan Pillai (India),** Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Mr. Linos Alexander Sicilianos (Greece),* Mr. Tang Chengyuan (China),** Mr. Patrick Thornberry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)** and Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).**

* Term of office expires on 19 January 2006.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2008.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-first session the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh and its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 59/176).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/60/18).

Measures to be taken against political platforms and activities based on doctrines of superiority and violent nationalist ideologies which are based on racial discrimination or ethnic exclusiveness and xenophobia, including neo-Nazism

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-fifth to thirty-ninth sessions, forty-first, forty-third, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 35/200, 36/162, 37/179, 38/99, 39/114, 41/160, 43/150, 55/82 and 56/268).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged States to take all available measures in accordance with their obligations under international human rights instruments to combat political platforms and activities based on doctrines of superiority and violent nationalist ideologies which are based on racial discrimination or ethnic exclusiveness and xenophobia; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Member States and relevant human rights bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations system (resolution 59/175).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/177, sect. IV).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 59/177).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 103 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-forth and sixty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/59/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/59/275)

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/59/276)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/59/329)

Study on the question of political platforms which promote or incite racial discrimination submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/59/330)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.35, 36, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 51-53
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/501

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/175 and 59/177

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/195, sect. III, and 58/160, sect. III, and decision 57/532).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized that the basic responsibility for effectively combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance lay with States; decided that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental process for the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 59/177, sect. III); and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/177, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 59/177). The report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights under resolution 56/266 will be consolidated with the report of the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 103 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/59/375)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.35, 36, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 51-53
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/501
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolution	59/177
Decision	59/527

72. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/180).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; requested the new Special Rapporteur to circulate to States and consult with them on the new proposal for a legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the former Special Rapporteur and to report her findings to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly; to pay particular attention to the impact of the activities of private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and security services on the international market; on the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; and to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session her findings; and requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene a third meeting of experts on traditional and new forms of mercenary activities as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 59/178).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its sixty-first session, decided to end the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries and to establish a working group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, made up of five independent experts, one from each regional group, for a period of three years; and requested the working group to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, and to report annually on the progress made in the fulfilment of its mandate to the Commission and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2005/2).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/180);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (General Assembly resolution 59/178 and Commission resolution 2005/2).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/59/376)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/59/191)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.35, 36, 38, 43-45, 49, 51 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/502
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/178 and 59/180

73. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/117, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87) and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/138, 55/90 and 57/202). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (decision 59/528).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 59/182).

As at 25 April 2005, 139 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/182).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),** Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),** Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),* Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),** Mr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen (Denmark),* Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)* and Mr. Wang Xiexian (China).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

The Committee against Torture held its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions in Geneva from 15 to 26 November 2004 and from 2 to 20 May 2005, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to consider making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20; urged all States parties to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which provided further measures for use in the fight against and prevention of torture; and decided to consider at its sixtieth session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 59/182).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/60/44);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 59/182).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to respond appropriately and expeditiously to his urgent appeals and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the

Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur in following up his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/182).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 59/182).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably by 1 March before the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund, to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to assist the Board of Trustees in its appeal for contributions and in its efforts to make better known the existence of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 59/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/182).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Mr. Alfredo Castillero Hoyos (Panama),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo (Benin),** Mr. Edwin Johnson Lopez (Ecuador),** Mr. Walter Kälin (Switzerland),* Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Ms. Elisabeth Palm (Sweden),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia),** Mr. Hipólito Solari Yrigoyen

(Argentina),* Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America)* and Mr. Roman Wieruszewski (Poland).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

As at 19 April 2005, 154 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 104 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 54 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/60/40).

International Covenants on Human Rights

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major components of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including all reservations and declarations (resolution 58/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/165).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee is composed of 10 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco Alba (Mexico),** Mr. Francisco Carrión-Mena (Ecuador),** Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),** Ms. Anamaría Dieguez (Guatemala),* Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),** Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),** Mr. Arthur Shatto Gakwandi (Uganda),* Mr. Jose Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),* Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka)* and Mr. Asad Taghizade (Azerbaijan).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; called upon States parties to the Convention to submit in due time their first periodic report, as requested in article 73 of the Convention; and invited States parties to the Convention to consider making the declarations foreseen in articles 76 and 77 of the Convention (resolution 59/262).

The Committee held its second session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 25 to 29 April 2005.

In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/60/48).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (resolution 46/122).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). This Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt),** Mr. Clément Atangana (Cameroon),* Mrs. Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),* Mrs. Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal),* Mr. Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria),* Mr. Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Georgio Malinverni (Switzerland),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),* Mr. Sergei Martynov (Belarus),** Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),** Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),* Mr. Andrzej Rzeplinski (Poland),** Mr. Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),** Mr. Philippe Texier (France),** Mr. Alvaro Tirado Mejía (Colombia)* and Mr. Shen Yongxiang (China).**

On 25 January 2005 Ms. Chokila Iyer (India) resigned. To fill the vacancy arising from her resignation, the Economic and Social Council, on 27 April 2005, at its resumed organizational session, elected Ms. Arundhati Ghose (India) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2006 (Council decision 2005/201 C).

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including all reservations and declarations (resolution 58/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/165).

Equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

At its fifth-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the States parties to the United Nations human rights instruments to include, as an agenda item at their forthcoming meetings, a debate on ways and means to ensure equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies; recommended, when considering the possible establishment of a quota by region for the election of the membership of each treaty body, the introduction of flexible procedures; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit concrete recommendations on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/181).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 59/181).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117 (a))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/58/307)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.35, 36, 42, 43, 54 and 60
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/165

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/59/40), vol. I

Report of the Committee against Torture on its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/59/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its first session: Supplement No. 48 (A/59/48)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/59/309)

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/59/310)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/59/324)

Report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their sixteenth meeting, held from 23 to 25 June 2004 (A/59/254)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.23, 24, 26, 34, 37, 41, 44, 46 and 47 A/C.5/59/SR.29 and 33
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/503/Add.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/639 (also relates to item 108)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.74 and 76
Resolutions	59/181, 59/182 and 59/262
Decision	59/528

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[2]

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156 and 57/204).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/167).

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution as it pertained to all aspects of human rights and mass exoduses, with particular emphasis on the efforts of the United Nations system to enhance the protection of those who become displaced during mass exoduses, and to facilitate their return and reintegration, as well as information on efforts to continue to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and other displaced persons and to tackle the root causes of such flows (resolution 58/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/169).

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the General Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (resolution 58/173).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/59/422) and took note of it and other reports transmitted by the Secretary-General under item 73 (b) (decision 59/528).

The Commission on Human Rights discussed the question at its sixty-first session. It decided to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the General Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (Commission resolution 2005/24).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 58/173 and Commission resolution 2005/24).

Human rights and terrorism

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, and at its forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/122, 49/185, 50/186, 52/133, 54/164, 56/160 and 58/174).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its unequivocal condemnation of the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy; urged the international community to enhance cooperation at the regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism; called upon States to take all necessary and effective measures, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, including international human rights standards, to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever it was committed, and also called upon States to strengthen, where appropriate, their legislation to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the implications of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations for the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the possible establishment of a voluntary fund for the victims of terrorism, as well as on ways and means to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism and to reintegrate them into society, with a view to incorporating his findings in his report to the General Assembly; and requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the course of the examination of the question and in the conduct of any study on terrorism that might be mandated, to adopt a comprehensive approach (resolution 59/195).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/174 and 59/195).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to establish and strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide, including from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/175).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixty-first session (Commission resolution 2005/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/175).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, and to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to study and analyse more fully the issues involved; and requested the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration by the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/177).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its sixtieth session, requested the Secretary-General, in effectively building upon the work of his Representative, to establish a mechanism that would address the complex problem of internal displacement (Commission resolution 2004/55). Subsequently, in September 2004, the Secretary-General appointed Walter Kälin as his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons. At its sixty-first session, the Commission requested the Representative to submit annual reports on his activities to the Commission and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2005/46).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 58/177).

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to continue to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Division, to the numerous and increasingly complex and comprehensive requests from Member States for advisory services; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to

enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 58/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/180).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration; called upon the Secretary-General to make available qualified expertise on minority issues; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote the implementation of the Declaration; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; called upon the Working Group on Minorities of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to implement fully its mandate with the involvement of a wide range of participants; invited the High Commissioner to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the effective participation in the work of the Working Group of representatives of non-governmental organizations and persons belonging to minorities; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue to include examples of good practices in the field of education and of the effective participation of minorities in decision-making processes; and decided to continue consideration of the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/182).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 2004/51 and 2005/79 and decisions 2004/114 and 2004/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/182).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to closely coordinate their activities relating to the administration of justice; underlined the importance of rebuilding and strengthening structures for the administration of justice and respect for the rule of law and human rights in post-conflict situations; stressed the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in order to establish and maintain stable societies and the rule of law in post-conflict situations, and in that context welcomed the role of the Office of the High Commissioner in supporting the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in post-conflict situations; and decided to consider the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/183).

No advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

This question was considered at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 57/216).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared that the preservation and promotion of peace constituted a fundamental obligation of each State; and decided to continue consideration of the question of the promotion of the right of peoples to peace at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/192).

No advance documentation is expected.

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide adequate assistance for the proper functioning of the Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/183).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205 and 58/193).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized that, while globalization, by its impact on, inter alia, the role of the State, might affect human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights was first and foremost the responsibility of the State; and requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/184).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223 and 58/172).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Working Group on the Right to Development at its fifth session (see E/CN.4/2004/23 and Corr.1, sect. III) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session and an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to

development, and invited the Chairperson of the Working Group to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/185).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixty-first session (Commission resolution 2005/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/185).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224 and 58/170).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; invited States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/187).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixty-first session (Commission resolution 2005/54).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222 and 58/171).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 59/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/188).

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly has considered this question since its forty-fifth session (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153, 57/203 and 58/168).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/190).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/190), A/60/134.

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complied with their obligations under international law; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue: (a) to examine the question of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, (b) to make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions to counter terrorism, and (c) to provide assistance and advice to States, upon their request, on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, as well as to relevant United Nations bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first session and to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/191).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixty-first session. It decided to appoint for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; requested the Special Rapporteur to report regularly to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly; and requested the High Commissioner to report regularly on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission and to the Assembly (Commission resolution 2005/80).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/191);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Commission resolution 2005/80);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (Commission resolution 2005/80).

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights defenders for a three-year period and called for the Special Representative to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2000/61). At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission renewed the mandate of the Special Representative for a further three years (Commission resolution 2003/64). At its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions, the Commission requested the Special Representative to continue to report to the General Assembly on her activities (Commission resolutions 2004/68 and 2005/67).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 54/170, 55/98, 56/163, 57/209 and 58/178).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration; called upon States to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, at both the local and the national levels; also called upon States to ensure, protect and respect the freedom of expression and association of human rights defenders and, where registration was required, to facilitate registration, including through the establishment of effective and transparent criteria and non-discriminatory procedures under domestic law; urged States to ensure that any measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security complied with their obligations under international law and did not hinder the work and safety of human rights defenders; emphasized the importance of combating impunity for threats, attacks and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders; urged States to ensure that complaints from human rights defenders were investigated and addressed in a transparent, independent and accountable manner; requested the Special Representative to continue to report on her activities to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with her mandate; and decided to consider the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/192).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 2005/67).

Protection of migrants

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the increasing number of signatures and ratifications or accessions to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and called upon States that had not done so to consider urgently signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention; also welcomed the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational

Organized Crime, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and called upon States that had not done so to consider urgently signing and ratifying or acceding to them; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants to submit to the Assembly at the same session an interim report on the fulfilment of her mandate; and decided to examine the question further at its sixtieth session under the sub-item (resolution 59/194).

At its sixty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session and to the Commission at its sixty-second session and to include on her annual reports a chapter on the impact of the legislation and the measures adopted by some States that restricted the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants (Commission resolution 2005/47).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 59/194);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Commission resolution 2005/47).

Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should hold two sessions in 2005, of 10 working days each, to be held, respectively, from 24 January to 4 February and in July/August; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit a comprehensive report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to report on the implementation of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/198).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 59/198);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on progress in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the study on the human rights of persons with disabilities (Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/52).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized with deep concern the overall rise in instances of intolerance and violence directed against members of many religious communities in various parts of the world; urged States to ensure that religious places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; decided to consider the question at its sixtieth session; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly on the question (resolution 59/199).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixty-first session (Commission resolution 2005/40).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 59/199).

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action to that end at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations, including through the provision of technical assistance; and decided to consider the question of enforced disappearances, in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/200).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226 and 58/186).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its sixty-first session (E/CN.4/2005/47 and Add.1 and 2) and an interim report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/202).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its sixty-first session (Commission resolution 2005/18).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 59/202).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and mass exoduses (A/58/186)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/58/212)

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/58/255)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/58/257)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/58/261)

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/58/266)

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/58/309)

Human rights and terrorism (A/58/533)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants (A/58/275)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.37-55, 57, 58 and 61
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/167, 58/169, 58/174, 58/175, 58/177, 58/180, 58/182, 58/183 and 58/192

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The right to development (A/59/255)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/59/320)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/59/323)

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/59/327)

Protection of migrants (A/59/328)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/59/341)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/59/403)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/59/404)

Study of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/59/428)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/59/436)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities on its fourth session (A/59/360)

Interim report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief (A/59/366)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants (A/59/377)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food (A/59/385)	
Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR. 24-34, 36, 37, 41-50 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/503/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/183 to 59/185, 59/187, 59/188, 59/190 to 59/192, 59/194, 59/195, 59/198 to 59/200 and 202
Decision	59/528

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to: abide by its obligations freely undertaken under the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international human rights instruments; implement the recommendations of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief; cooperate with United Nations mechanisms; implement fully the ban on torture, announced in April 2004 by the head of the judiciary, and the related parliamentary legislation of May 2004; expedite judicial reform; appoint an impartial prosecutor; eliminate all forms of discrimination based on religious grounds or against persons belonging to minorities; end all forms of punishment that were cruel, inhuman or degrading; abolish the punishment of execution by stoning; comply with its obligations under article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights not to impose the sentence of death for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age; and vigorously pursue penitentiary reform; encouraged the thematic mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran, and encouraged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate with those special mechanisms and to respond fully to their subsequent recommendations; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/205).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in Turkmenistan

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Turkmenistan to ensure full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to implement fully the measures set out in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2003/11 and 2004/12; to work closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with regard to the areas of concern and to cooperate fully with all the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and all the relevant United Nations treaty bodies; to implement fully the recommendations outlined in the report of the Rapporteur of the Moscow Mechanism of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and to work constructively with the various institutions of the Organization; to release immediately and unconditionally all prisoners of conscience; to give real substance to the May 2004 offer of the Government of Turkmenistan for interested representatives of the international community to visit Turkmen prisons by providing appropriate independent bodies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with full access to all places of detention in accordance with the usual modalities for those organizations and ensuring that lawyers and relatives had full and repeated access to all those in detention; to ensure that the forthcoming parliamentary elections would be held consistent with the commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international standards for democratic elections; and to remove the remaining restrictions on the activities of public associations, including non-governmental organizations, and to enable those organizations, in particular human rights organizations, and other civil society actors to carry out their activities without hindrance, building upon the amendment of 2 November 2004 to the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan abolishing criminal penalties for unregistered activities of public associations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/206).

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights there, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations (Commission resolution 1994/87). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of National Unity and Transition to take specific measures: to achieve the objectives of the transitional period as laid down in the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement, in particular the holding of free and transparent elections at all levels; to strengthen the transitional institutions, in particular to set up effectively the Independent Electoral Commission, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Human Rights Monitoring Centre, and to re-establish stability and the rule of law over the entire territory; to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights instruments; to put an end to impunity and to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law were brought to justice, and to carry out urgently a comprehensive reform of the judicial

system; to put an end to the use of the death penalty in a manner contrary to its obligations assumed under the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other human rights instruments, while recalling its commitment to progressively abolish the death penalty and not to impose it on juvenile offenders; to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court and with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; to prevent the use of the media to incite hatred or tensions among communities; to continue its programme to demobilize, disarm and reintegrate former combatants; and to put an end to the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; decided to continue to examine the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and requested the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/207).

At its sixty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for one year; and requested the independent expert to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, and to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session (Commission resolution 2005/85).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert (resolution 59/207).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar in order to help to bring Myanmar towards a transition to civilian rule and to ensure that they were both granted without further delay full, free and unimpeded access to Myanmar and that no person cooperating with the Special Envoy, the Special Rapporteur or any international organization was subjected to any form of intimidation, harassment or punishment; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and people of Myanmar, including all relevant parties to the national reconciliation process in Myanmar, to give all necessary assistance to enable his Special Envoy and the Special Rapporteur to discharge their mandate fully and effectively, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first session on the progress made in the

implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/263).

At its sixty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session and to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session and to integrate a gender perspective throughout his work (Commission resolution 2005/10).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 59/263);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2005/10).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/59/269)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (A/59/256)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/59/311)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on assistance to Sierra Leone in the field of human rights (A/59/340)

Report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/59/370)

Notes by the Secretariat regarding:

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/59/316)

Report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/59/352)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/59/367)

Report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/59/378)

Report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/59/413)

Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/59/389)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/59/597)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.24, 25, 28-34, 41, 42, 44-47, 51 and 54 A/C.5/59/SR.29 and 33
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/503/Add.3
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/640 (also relates to item 108)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.74 and 76
Resolutions	59/205 to 59/207 and 59/263
Decision	59/528

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535 and 58/540).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/59/503/Add.4) (decision 59/529).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (d))

Report of the Third Committee	A/59/503/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Decision	59/529

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on 25 February 2004, approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Louise Arbour (Canada) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a term of office of four years (decision 58/417). In a note dated 13 May 2004, the Secretary-General

informed the Assembly that Ms. Arbour's term of office would be from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2008 (A/58/718/Add.1).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/59/503/Add.5) (decision 59/530).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/60/36).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (e))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/59/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.24, 25, 31-34 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/503/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Decision	59/530

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

74. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155 and 58/122).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation; also requested him to take the necessary measures to promote and enhance the security consciousness and measures within the organizational culture of the United Nations system, agencies, funds and programmes; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/211).

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, concerned over the medium- and long-term social, economic and environmental impacts of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster on the affected States, stressed the need to develop and implement risk-reduction strategies and to integrate them, where appropriate, into national

development plans; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative in order to, inter alia, sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk-reduction efforts led by the Governments of affected countries at all levels; also requested the Secretary-General to explore ways to further strengthen the rapid response capacities for immediate humanitarian relief efforts of the international community; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2005 (resolution 59/279).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/279), A/60/86-E/2005/77.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 39)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/59/93-E/2004/74)

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/59/332)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/59/374)

Draft resolutions	A/59/L.51 and Add.1 and A/59/L.58 (orally revised) and Add.1
Amendments	A/59/L.52
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.74 and 77-79
Resolutions	59/211 and 59/279

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153 and 58/114).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2005, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 59/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/141), A/60/87-E/2005/78.

Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide on Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to work with the Government of Rwanda in developing and implementing programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable groups that continued to suffer from the effects of the 1994 genocide; encouraged all Member States to provide assistance to genocide survivors and other vulnerable groups in Rwanda; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation of the survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/137).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine ways to further improve the assessment of needs and responses and to enhance the availability of data regarding funding in response to natural disasters and to consider concrete recommendations to improve the international response to natural disasters, as necessary, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/212), A/60/89-E/2005/79.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 39 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/59/93-E/2004/74)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/59/374)

Draft resolutions	A/59/L.45 and Add.1, A/59/L.49 and Add.1 and A/59/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.51, 52, 71, 72 and 74
Resolutions	59/137, 59/141 and 59/212

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/169 M, 53/1 H and 55/44).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the need for continuing international attention and extra efforts in solving problems with regard to the Semipalatinsk region and its population; urged the international community to provide assistance in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population in the Semipalatinsk region; invited all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region; invited all Member States, in particular donor States, relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to participate in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region; invited the Secretary-General to pursue a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region; called upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, under a separate sub-item, on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/101).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/256
Draft resolution	A/57/L.33 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58 and 59
Resolution	57/101

Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157, 48/198, 49/21 F, 50/58 F, 51/30 E, 52/169 K, 53/1 J, 54/96 C and 56/108).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared its solidarity with the Government and the people of Djibouti, who continued to face critical developmental and humanitarian challenges owing, in particular, to the scarcity of natural resources, coupled with harsh climatic conditions and the acute issue of water supply impacting on the development aspirations of the country; noted with satisfaction the implementation of a reform programme by Djibouti, and in that context appealed to all Governments, international financial institutions, the

specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond adequately to the financial and material needs of the country in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper; expressed its gratitude to the intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations for their contributions to the national rehabilitation of Djibouti, and invited them to continue their efforts; welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy for humanitarian affairs for the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources for relief support as well as sustainable development; requested the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the humanitarian situation of Djibouti and on the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/116).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/116).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/285
Draft resolution	A/58/L.41 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39, 69 and 75
Resolution	58/116

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for Timor-Leste

The General Assembly considered the question "Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor" at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/96 H, 55/172 and 56/104). At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly admitted the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to membership in the United Nations (resolution 57/3) and continued its consideration of the question (resolution 57/105).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the United Nations, other intergovernmental organizations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the Government and the people of Timor-Leste in their endeavours towards self-sustainable nation-building and in facing the remaining vulnerabilities and challenges, such as nationwide capacity-building in all sectors, national reconciliation and the voluntary return of the remaining refugees to Timor-Leste, and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly for consideration at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/121).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/121).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/280
Draft resolution	A/58/L.46 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39, 69 and 75
Resolution	58/121

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia

The General Assembly first considered the question of emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia at its fifty-seventh session in 2002, at which it called upon the international community to respond urgently and effectively to the unfolding humanitarian crisis; and called upon all development partners to stress the need to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development and to address the underlying structural causes of the recurring famine in Ethiopia (resolution 57/149).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, concerned by the recurrent drought, which still affected millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the pastoralist areas, called upon all development partners, in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia, to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development, including the structural and productive options needed to stimulate accelerated rural growth, and to address the underlying causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that was, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper, including strategies that were aimed at preventing such crises in the future and that improved the resilience of the population; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/217).

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third session, in 1988, at which it adopted a resolution entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia" under the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" (resolution 43/206). The Assembly has continued its consideration of the question annually (resolutions 44/178, 45/229, 46/176, 47/160, 48/201, 49/21 L, 50/58 G, 51/30 G, 52/169 L, 53/1 M, 54/96 D, 55/168, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting with serious concern that the current drought in some parts of Somalia threatened the lives of Somali nomads as well as livestock, called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; urged the international community to provide as a matter or urgency humanitarian assistance and relief to the Somali people to alleviate in particular the consequences of the prevailing drought; called upon the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations 2004 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/218).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/218).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 39 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for countries and regions (A/59/293)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-8, 28 and 35-39
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/479 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolutions	59/217 and 59/218

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165 and 48/206), and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/134, 52/172, 54/97 and 56/109).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly emphasized the important role of the authorities of the affected countries in mitigating the humanitarian and other consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe; stressed the need for coordinated international cooperation in studying the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe; requested the Secretary-General to consider possible ways to strengthen further the coordination, analytical, advocacy and technical capacities of the United Nations in the field, as well as at Headquarters, with due regard to the existing administrative and budgetary capacity of the Organization; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the resolution and proposals for innovative measures for optimizing the effectiveness of the response of the international community, including the United Nations, to the Chernobyl disaster, as well as to consider how better to focus international cooperation to achieve a long-term developmental approach for the affected areas, bearing in mind the exceptional Chernobyl-related needs (resolution 58/119).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/119).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/332
Draft resolution	A/58/L.44 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 75
Resolution	58/119

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for

Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147 and 58/113).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the endorsement by the Security Council, in its resolution 1515 (2003), of the performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and stressing the need for its implementation and compliance with its provisions, and also stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the PLO and the Palestinian Authority; suggested the convening in 2005 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 59/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/56), A/60/90-E/2005/80.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 39 (a) and (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/121-E/2004/88
Draft resolution	A/59/L.24 (orally revised) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.51, 52 and 65
Resolution	59/56

(e) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/88 A, 51/195 A, 52/211 A, 53/203 B, 54/189 B, 55/174 B, 56/220 B, 57/113 B and 58/238 B) in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 17 above).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Government of Afghanistan and local authorities to take all possible steps to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel, and called for the continued and coordinated support of the international community; urged all Afghan parties to continue the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for ex-combatants, including child soldiers, and reiterated the importance of ending the use of children contrary to international law; stressed the

importance of the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers; reiterated the importance of providing Afghan children with educational and health facilities throughout the country; stressed the importance of the Government's considering becoming party to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; stressed the need to expand the range of operation of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in all parts of the country in accordance with the Constitution; urged the Government, in cooperation with the international community, to implement its national drug control strategy; called upon the Government, acting with the support of the international community, to continue to create the conditions for the voluntary and safe return of the remaining Afghan refugee and internationally displaced persons; stressed the need for further progress on judicial reform; urged donors to follow through on their pledges made in Berlin at the International Conference on Afghanistan; urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, in close coordination with the Government, all possible and necessary assistance, and in doing so invited them to emphasize capacity-building (including the capacity to respond to natural disasters), institution-building and local employment generation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/112 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/112 B) (to be issued also under item 17 in conjunction with resolution 59/112 A).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 27 and 39 (d))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/59/581-S/2004/925 and A/59/744-S/2005/183
Draft resolution	A/59/L.44 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Resolution	59/112 B

F. Promotion of justice and international law

75. Report of the International Court of Justice[2]

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004 (decision 59/508).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/60/4).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/59/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/59/372)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.49
Decision	59/508

76. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 25 April 2005, 148 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted before the entry into force of the Convention, on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263), and entered into force on 28 July 1996, 30 days after the date on which 40 States had established their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the conditions established by article 6 of the Agreement. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 25 April 2005, 121 States and 1 entity, the European Community, were parties to the Agreement. The States that ratify or accede to the Convention after the entry into force of the Agreement automatically become parties to the Agreement. The States that ratified or acceded to the Convention before the Agreement entered into force did not automatically become parties to the Agreement.

In addition, as at 25 April 2005, 52 States had deposited their instruments of ratification of or accession to another implementing agreement — the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001, 30 days after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141 and 58/240). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24 and 50/25) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143 and 58/14).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 2004; urged the Secretary-General to take all necessary actions to ensure that the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf could fulfil the functions entrusted to it under the Convention and requested him to submit proposals to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on how the requirements of the Commission could be best accommodated; decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the issues specified in the resolution relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction and to convene the meeting of the Working Group not later than six months after the release of the report; also requested the Secretary-General to convene the second International Workshop on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, and to report on progress relating to establishment of the regular process in his annual report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at that session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 59/24, sects. VIII, X, XII and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 59/24, sects. XII and XVII), A/60/63 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: Conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24, sect. X);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects: Second International Workshop (resolution 59/24, sect. XII), A/60/91;

(d) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its sixth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 57/141), A/60/99.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 49 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Oceans and the law of the sea (A/59/62 and Add.1)

Consultative Group on Flag State Implementation (A/59/63 and Corr.1)

A regular process for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects: Global Marine Assessment International Workshop (A/59/126)

Letter dated 29 June 2004 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly submitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its fifth meeting (A/59/122)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.54-56
Resolution	59/24

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a one-week review conference of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement in the first part of 2006, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and to render the necessary assistance and services to such conference; also requested the Secretary-General to convene a fourth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement to consider, inter alia, issues related to the review conference and to make any appropriate recommendation to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to present to the review conference a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Agreement; requested the Secretary-General to include in his next regular report concerning fisheries, information on the actions taken by various global and regional organizations to address the issue of lost or abandoned fishing gear and related marine debris, as well as a section on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements relating to bottom trawling; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a report on the sub-item (resolution 59/25, sects. II, IX and XII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/25, sect. XII), A/60/189.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 49 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/298
Draft resolution	A/59/L.23 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.54-56
Resolution	59/25

77. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to eighth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509 and 58/504).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the ninth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (decision 59/510).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the tenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 50)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the ninth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/59/183-S/2004/601)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.53
Decision	59/510

78. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to tenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508 and 58/505).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the eleventh annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004 (decision 59/511).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twelfth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 51)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eleventh annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/59/215-S/2004/627)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.53
Decision	59/511

79. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102 and 56/77).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2004 and 2005 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in both 2004 and 2005, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries, (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 2004 and 2005 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund, and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 2004 and 2005; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 2004 and 2005 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 58/73).

The following 25 Member States are members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2004 and ending on 31 December 2007: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 58/73).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/73).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 149)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/446
Summary record	A/C.6/58/SR.21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/511
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/73

80. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-eighth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to publish the Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law and to ensure that it became generally known and available (resolution 59/40).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law and appealed to relevant international and regional organizations to coordinate their legal activities with those of the Commission; reiterated its appeal to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, in order to increase expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and its working groups; encouraged the Commission to further explore different approaches to the use of partnerships with non-State actors in the implementation of its mandate; and requested the Secretary-

General to bear in mind the particular characteristics of the mandate and work of the Commission in implementing page limits with respect to the documentation of the Commission (resolution 59/39).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty- eighth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/60/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 143)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-seventh session: Supplement No. 17 (A/59/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.1, 2, 14 and 16
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/509
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolutions	59/39 and 59/40

81. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-seventh session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 56/311), and the next election will be held during the sixty-first session.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the completion of the first reading of the draft articles and commentary on Diplomatic protection and of the draft principles on Allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects involved in these topics on its agenda; invited Governments to provide information regarding: (a) their practice, bilateral or regional, relating to the allocation of groundwaters from transboundary aquifer systems and the management of non-renewable transboundary aquifer systems relating to the topic currently entitled "Shared natural resources", and (b) State practice on the topic "Unilateral acts of States"; endorsed the decision of the Commission to include in its agenda the topics "Expulsion of aliens" and "Effects of

armed conflicts on treaties"; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixtieth session of the General Assembly commence on 24 October 2005 (resolution 59/41).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-seventh session: Supplement No. 10 (A/60/10).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 144)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/59/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.17-26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/510
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/41

82. Report of the International Criminal Court[2]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). After the adoption by the Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998 and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, starting at the fifty-eighth session, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolution 58/79).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in September 2004, the General Assembly approved the draft Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (resolution 58/318).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the election of various officials and the closing of the various trust funds administered by the Secretary-General relating to the establishment of the Court and subsequent activities; recalled that pursuant to article 4, paragraph 2, of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, the Court might attend and participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, and that

pursuant to article 6 of the Relationship Agreement the Court might submit reports on its activities to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth and following sessions; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 59/43), A/60/177.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 146)

Note by the Secretariat	A/59/356
Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.6 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/512
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/43

83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24 and 58/248).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 14 to 24 March 2005, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/44). The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 18 March 2005.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2005, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; decided to consider, within the Sixth Committee or a working group of the Committee, at the sixtieth session, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/45).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/60/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 59/44 and 59/45), A/60/124.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 147)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/59/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/59/189)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/59/334)

Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.3, 4, 6, 24 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/513
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolutions	59/44 and 59/45

84. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, pursuant to paragraph 20 of Assembly resolution 55/175. At that session, the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to consider the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report (A/55/637) on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel (resolution 56/89). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/28 and 58/82).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel should reconvene from 11 to 15 April 2005, with a mandate to expand the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, including, inter alia, by means of a legal instrument, and that the work should continue during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; urged States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with their international obligations, to prevent crimes against United Nations and associated personnel from occurring, and to ensure that such crimes did not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes were brought to justice; recommended that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements; recommended also that the Secretary-General advise the Security Council or the General Assembly, as appropriate, where in his assessment circumstances would support a declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (c) (ii) of the Convention; noted that the Secretary-General had prepared a standardized provision for incorporation into the agreements concluded between the United Nations and humanitarian non-governmental organizations or agencies for the purposes of clarifying the application of the Convention to persons deployed by those organizations or agencies, and requested him to make available to Member States the names of organizations or agencies that had concluded such agreements; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 59/47).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/60/52);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/47).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 149)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/59/52)

Report of the Working Group on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (A/C.6/59/L.9)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/226
Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.10, 13 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/515 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/47

G. Disarmament

85. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2003; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 59/18).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2004. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 14)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2003 (A/59/295)

Draft resolution	A/59/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.47 and 48
Resolution	59/18

86. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14 and 58/28 and decisions 47/418 and 55/414).

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B). At the fifty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this item, but the Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (decision 59/512).

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data, and to continue to provide the Secretary-General, in time for deliberations by the Assembly at its sixtieth session, with their views and suggestions on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 58/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 58/28), A/60/159.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 62 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/58/202 and Add.1-3)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 17
Report of the First Committee	A/58/451
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/28

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/59/192)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9
Report of the First Committee	A/59/451
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Decision	59/512

87. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53 and 58/32).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security, (b) definition of basic notions related to information security and (c) the content of the concepts mentioned in paragraph 2 of the resolution; noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolutions 56/19, 57/53 and 58/32, and with the assistance of the group of governmental experts established in 2004 pursuant to resolution 58/32, was conducting a study on the concepts referred to above and would submit a report on the outcome of the study to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; and also noted with satisfaction that the group of governmental experts had held its first session from 12 to 16 July 2004 in New York and intended to convene two more sessions in 2005 to fulfil its mandate as specified in resolution 58/32 (resolution 59/61).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/19, 57/53, 59/61), A/60/95;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the group of governmental experts on threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them (resolution 59/61).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/116 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 15 and 17
Report of the First Committee	A/59/454
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/61

88. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new type of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, twelfth special session, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-eighth, fifty-first and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, decision S-12/24, resolutions 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66, 48/61, 51/37 and 54/44).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the item by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the Assembly (resolution 57/50).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 58)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-10
Report of the First Committee	A/57/502
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/50

89. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions, and again at its fifty-first and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 39/152,

40/156 A and B, 41/88 A and B, 42/46 A and B, 43/83 A and B, 44/124 A and B, 45/78 A and B, 46/41 A and B, 47/57, 48/80, 49/80, 51/56 and 54/45).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly recalled the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue: (a) to ensure that data and information resulting from such research were freely available to the international community; and (b) to enhance the access of the international scientific community and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to such data and information; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report which should consist of that information to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 57/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/51).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/346
Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.24 and 25
Report of the First Committee	A/57/503
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/51

90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second and at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51, 52/44, 54/47 and 56/16).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its conviction that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was important and would greatly facilitate the development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; and requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/29).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/60/29).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/58/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.14 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/453
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/29

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48 and 56/17).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay; called upon the nuclear-weapon States that had not yet ratified the Protocols that concerned them to do so as soon as possible; called upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that had not yet done so to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they were internationally responsible and which lay within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty; and called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency (resolution 58/30).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 65)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.14 and 21
Report of the First Committee	A/58/454
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/30

92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83, 54/60, 55/39 and 56/30).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was now in force for the sovereign States of the region; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 58/31).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 66)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.11 and 16
Report of the First Committee	A/58/455
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/31

93. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament

agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31, 54/46, and 56/15 and decision 58/515).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on further views received from Member States; and also requested him, with the assistance of a panel of government experts to be established in 2006 on the basis of equitable geographic distribution, to explore the question of verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, and to transmit the report of the panel of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/60), A/60/96.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 59)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.15 and 20
Report of the First Committee	A/59/453
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/60

94. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-eighth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54 and 58/33).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 59/62).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 61)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.15 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/59/455
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/62

95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55 and 58/34).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Agency safeguards; invited all countries of the region to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/63) (to be issued in conjunction with item 101), A/60/126 (Part I).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 62)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/165 (Part I) and Corr.1 and Add.1 (also relates to item 68)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.11 and 17

Report of the First Committee	A/59/456
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/63

96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty eighth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56 and 58/35).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements on the question (resolution 59/64).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.11 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/59/457
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/64

97. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty eighth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57 and 58/36.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in

its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2005 session; recognized the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of any negotiations on the matter (resolution 59/65).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.12 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/59/458
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/65

98. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V and 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59 and 58/241 and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515 and 58/517 to 58/521).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted 30 resolutions and 3 decisions under the item (resolutions 59/66 to 59/95 and decisions 59/513 to 59/515).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such

explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 58/40).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

(c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly agreed that reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be carried out in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner; called upon the Russian Federation and the United States of America to formalize their 1991 and 1992 presidential nuclear initiatives into legal instruments and to initiate negotiations on further reductions of their non-strategic nuclear weapons; called for further confidence-building and transparency measures to reduce the threats posed by such weapons and for concrete agreed measures to reduce further the operational status of non-strategic nuclear weapons systems (resolution 58/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Transparency in armaments

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to adapt the scope of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in conformity with the recommendations contained in the 2003 report of the Secretary-General; called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually with information for the Register; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2003 report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development (resolution 58/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/54), A/60/160.

(e) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited Member States that were in a position to do so to enact or improve national legislation, regulations and procedures to exercise effective control over the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology; encouraged Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on their national legislation, regulations and procedures on the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology, as well as the changes therein, and requested the

Secretary-General to make that information accessible to Member States (resolution 59/66).

No advance documentation is expected.

(f) Missiles

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the support of qualified consultants and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus could be reached, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-first session; and also requested him, with the assistance of a Panel of Governmental Experts, to be established in 2007 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to explore further ways and means to address within the United Nations the issue of missiles in all its aspects and to submit a report for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 59/67).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/68), A/60/97.

(h) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations and in resolving concerns in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation; requested the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/69), A/60/98.

(i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, working on the basis of consensus, to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and requested the Open-ended Working Group to hold an organizational session in order

to set the dates for its substantive sessions in 2006, and to submit a report on its work, including possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly (resolution 59/71).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention was in itself an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations (resolution 59/72).

No advance documentation is expected.

(k) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/58 and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/74), A/60/161.

(l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the nuclear-weapon States to take further steps to reduce their non-strategic nuclear arsenals and not to develop new types of nuclear weapons, in accordance with their commitment to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their security policies; called for the establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament to deal with nuclear disarmament; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at the sixtieth session (resolution 59/75).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Nuclear disarmament

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/56; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/77), A/60/122.

(n) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship, and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen further the role of the Organization in that field, in order to assure continued and effective coordination between the relevant United Nations departments, agencies and sub-agencies; requested the Secretary-General to

continue to take action for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/78), A/60/94.

(o) Reducing nuclear danger

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/47; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute to the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and also to continue to encourage Member States to endeavour to create conditions that would allow the emergence of an international consensus to hold an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/79), A/60/122.

(p) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/48; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/80); A/60/185.

(q) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/46; requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/83).

(r) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/53; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the next meeting of the States parties, pending a decision to be taken at the First Review Conference of the Convention, and to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International

Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the meeting as observers (resolution 59/84).

No advance documentation is expected.

(s) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/49; called upon eligible States to adhere to the Treaty of Rarotonga and the protocols thereto; called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty of Pelindaba, with the aim of its early entry into force; and called upon all concerned States to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so (resolution 59/85).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects should be held in New York for a period of two weeks, from 26 June to 7 July 2006; also decided that the preparatory committee for the conference should hold a two-week session in New York from 9 to 20 January 2006; further decided that the second biennial meeting of States, as stipulated in the Programme of Action, to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action should be held in New York from 11 to 15 July 2005; requested the Secretary-General to continue to hold broad-based consultations, with a view to establishing, after the 2006 review conference and no later than 2007, and after the conclusion of the work of the Open-ended Working Group, a group of governmental experts to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the outcome of his consultations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis, including national reports, on the implementation by those States of the Programme of Action, and encouraged Member States to submit such reports; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including any outcome of the work of the Open-ended Working Group (resolution 59/86).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/86);

(b) Report of the Open-ended Working Group to Negotiate an International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (resolution 59/86), A/60/88.

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/43; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the

Assembly at its sixtieth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 59/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/87), A/60/119.

(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/88), A/60/92.

(w) Regional disarmament

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 58/38; stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; and affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complemented each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security (resolution 59/89).

No advance documentation is expected.

(x) Prevention of the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to and use of man-portable air defence systems

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to support current international, regional and national efforts to combat and prevent the illicit transfer of man-portable air defence systems and unauthorized access to and use of such weapons; encouraged Member States to enact or improve legislation, regulations, procedures and stockpile management practices to exercise effective control over access to and transfer of man-portable air defence systems so as to prevent the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to and use of such weapons; also encouraged Member States to enact or improve legislation, regulations and procedures to ban the transfer of man-portable air defence systems to non-State end-users; and encouraged initiatives to exchange information and to mobilize resources and technical expertise to assist States in enhancing national controls and stockpile management practices to prevent unauthorized access to and use and transfer of man-portable air defence systems and to destroy excess or obsolete stockpiles of such weapons, as appropriate (resolution 59/90).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation on 25 November 2002 at The Hague as a practical step against the proliferation of weapons of mass

destruction and their means of delivery; noted with satisfaction that 117 States already had subscribed to the Code of Conduct; invited all States that had not yet subscribed to the Code of Conduct to do so; and encouraged the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (resolution 59/91).

No advance documentation is expected.

(z) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to engage in a dialogue on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms; and requested the Secretary-General to establish, with the financial support of States in a position to do so, an electronic database containing information provided by Member States and to assist them, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in the field (resolution 59/92).

No advance documentation is expected.

(aa) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("the Moscow Treaty") on 1 June 2003, under which the United States of America and the Russian Federation were committed to reducing and limiting their strategic nuclear warheads so that by 31 December 2012, the aggregate number of such warheads did not exceed 1,700 to 2,200 for each party; recognized that the Moscow Treaty was an important result of the new bilateral strategic relationship, which would help in establishing more favourable conditions for actively promoting security and cooperation, and enhancing international stability; recognized the importance of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START), which was still in force, and of its provisions; and welcomed the implementation of the 1993 Agreement concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, signed by the Governments of the Russian Federation and the United States of America (resolution 59/94).

No advance documentation is expected.

(bb) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/513).

No advance documentation is expected.

(cc) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

(dd) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/58/42)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/58/274)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/58/462
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolutions	58/40, 58/50 and 58/54

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2004: Supplement No. 42 (A/59/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/59/117 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/59/118)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/59/127 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/59/128 and Add.1)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/59/129 and Add.1)

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*; reducing nuclear danger; towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda; and nuclear disarmament (A/59/136)

Missiles (A/59/137 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/59/156 and Add.1)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/59/181)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/59/193 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

The issue of missiles in all its aspects (A/59/278 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/59/119)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/59/459 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolutions	59/66 to 59/69, 59/71, 59/72, 59/74, 59/75, 59/77 to 59/80, 59/83 to 59/92 and 59/94
Decisions	59/513 to 59/515

99. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94 and 58/60 to 58/65 and decision 47/421).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions under the item (resolutions 59/96 to 59/103).

(a) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted the progress made by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee in implementing the programme of activities for the period 2003-2004, in particular by holding the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee in Malabo from 21 to 25 June 2004; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with assistance to ensure that they

were able to carry on their efforts; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/96), A/60/166.

(b) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that to achieve positive results it was useful for the three regional centres to carry out dissemination and educational programmes promoting regional peace and security; appealed to Member States in each region, and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their activities and initiatives; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 59/98).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre; encouraged the Centre to further develop activities in the important area of disarmament and development; highlighted the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that the vast regional cooperation undertaken by the Regional Centre was evidence of the important role of the Organization as a viable regional actor in assisting countries in the region to advance the cause of peace, disarmament and development in Latin America and the Caribbean; appealed to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make and increase voluntary contributions to strengthen the Regional Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, so that it might carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/99), A/60/132.

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with the necessary support, within existing resources, in carrying out its programme of activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report

to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/100), A/60/152.

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Regional Centre and facilitate their implementation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary support to the Regional Centre for better achievements and results; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/101), A/60/153.

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 59/102).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 66)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/59/157)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/59/169)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/59/171)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/59/182)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/59/209)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-20
Report of the First Committee	A/59/460
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolutions	59/96 and 59/98 to 59/102

100. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66 and 58/67, and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 59/104 and 59/105).

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H), A/60/ 35.

(c) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference to intensify consultations and explore possibilities with a view to reaching an agreement on a programme of work; welcomed the decision of the Conference to request its current President and the incoming President to conduct consultations during the intersessional period and, if possible, to make recommendations, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those submitted as the documents of the Conference, views presented and discussions held; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/104).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27).

(d) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Disarmament Commission meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2005, namely, from 18 July to 5 August, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/105).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/60/42).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 67)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2004: Supplement No. 42 (A/59/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/59/361)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/59/168)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 15, 16, 18 and 19
Report of the First Committee	A/59/461
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.66
Resolutions	59/104 and 59/105

101. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-eighth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97 and 58/68).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on this issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/106) (to be issued in conjunction with item 95), A/60/126 (Part II).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/59/165 (Part I) and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/59/165 (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 11 and 18

Report of the First Committee	A/59/462
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/106

102. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98 and 58/69 and decision 44/430).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) at the Meeting of the States Parties held at Geneva on 27 and 28 November 2003; noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties that the Working Group on Explosive Remnants of War would continue its work in 2004; also noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties that the Working Group on Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines would continue its work in 2004; encouraged the Chairman-designate and the Group to conduct work, in accordance with the mandate for 2004, with the aim of elaborating appropriate recommendations on mines other than anti-personnel mines, for submission to the Meeting of the States Parties on 18 and 19 November 2004; recalled the decision of the Second Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects to convene a further conference not later than 2006, with preparatory meetings starting as early as 2005, if necessary, and requested the Meeting of the States Parties on 18 and 19 November 2004 to consider that issue; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 59/107).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 69)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 14 and 20
Report of the First Committee	A/59/463
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/107

103. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99 and 58/70).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recalled its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 58/70, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session (resolution 59/108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/108), A/60/118.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/130 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 16 and 19
Report of the First Committee	A/59/464
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/108

104. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this item at its thirty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100 and 58/71 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous position on the subject, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/109).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/109), A/60/127;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2004 (resolution 54/280, annex), A/60/136.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 71)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 11 and 20
Report of the First Committee	A/59/465
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/109

105. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question

was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 98). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40 and 58/72 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly recalled the decision reached at the Fifth Review Conference to discuss and promote common understanding and effective action in 2005 on the topic of the content, promulgation and adoption of codes of conduct for scientists; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, including all necessary assistance to the annual meetings of the States parties and the meetings of experts (resolution 59/110).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 72)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/59/PV.2-9, 11 and 21
Report of the First Committee	A/59/466
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.66
Resolution	59/110

106. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth to fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85

to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415, 52/415, 54/419 and 56/417).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 58/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 67)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/456
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Decision	58/516

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

107. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995, the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000 and the Eleventh Congress in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4 and 58/135 to 58/140 and decision 58/531).

No advance documentation is expected.

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and

the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the Convention (resolution 55/25). Following their adoption, the Convention and the two Protocols were opened for signature at a high-level political signing conference in Palermo, Italy, convened in December 2000 pursuant to Assembly resolution 54/129.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (resolution 55/255). The Protocol was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters 30 days after its adoption by the Assembly.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; urged all States and relevant regional economic integration organizations to consider ratifying or acceding to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition as soon as possible; encouraged Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, as well as contributions in direct support of activities and projects of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those legal instruments; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution in his report on the work of the Office on Drugs and Crime to be submitted to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (59/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/157).

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the regional and subregional workshops that were held to familiarize national experts and criminal justice officials with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the requirements for becoming parties to and implementing the universal anti-terrorism instruments and international cooperation agreements, and encouraged the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure proper follow-up to those workshops; requested the Office to continue to work with international organizations that undertake work that is complementary to that of the Office; called upon Member States that had not yet done so to become parties to and implement the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism and, where appropriate, to request assistance to that end from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; requested the Secretariat to develop further the Legislative Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols as a tool for the provision of technical assistance; urged Member States to continue working together, as well as on a regional and bilateral basis and in close cooperation with the United Nations, to prevent and combat acts of terrorism by strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance; requested the United Nations to pursue an integrated, synergistic approach in the delivery of

technical assistance; requested the Secretariat to submit the guidelines for technical assistance to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for discussion, with a view to their consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its subsequent session; invited all Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund; requested the Secretary-General to convene an expert workshop to examine and analyse problems encountered by criminal justice practitioners in affording mutual legal assistance and granting extradition for terrorist offences; invited Member States to examine ways and means to reinforce international cooperation in criminal justice matters pertaining to terrorism prevention during the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/153), A/60/164.

United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress should be "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice"; and accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Thailand to host the Eleventh Congress (resolution 57/171).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to hold the Eleventh Congress from 18 to 25 April 2005; and also decided that the high-level segment would be held during the last three days of the Congress (resolution 58/138).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin preparation of a draft declaration at intersessional meetings to be held following its thirteenth session, for submission to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at least one month prior to its commencement; invited donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops, and encouraged States, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops focused on the respective issues and achieved practical results; reiterated its invitation to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Eleventh Congress about their activities aimed at putting into practice the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to make available the resources necessary to ensure the participation of the least developed countries in the Eleventh Congress; reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level and to participate actively in the high-level segment; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Eleventh Congress as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress; requested the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and

implementation of its recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Congress; called upon the Congress to formulate concrete proposals for further follow-up and action; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/151).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fourteenth session (resolution 59/151);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 59/151), A/60/172.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; called upon all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; called upon the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime; also requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/158), A/60/123.

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; reaffirmed the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice; called upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the visibility of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, corruption, organized crime and terrorism;

invited all States to support the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities; encouraged relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system and invited the international financial institutions to support the operational activities of the Office on Drugs and Crime; urged States and funding agencies to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in their funding policies for development assistance; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; urged all States and regional economic organizations that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, as well as to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; emphasized the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; encouraged States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and for the entry into force of the Convention against Corruption; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/159), A/60/131.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 96)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/59/123-E/2004/90)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/59/175)

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (A/59/187)

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/59/203 and Add.1) (items 87 (c) and 96)

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (A/59/204)

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/59/205)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Mérida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003 (A/59/77)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.6-9, 13, 14, 18, 29, 37, 44 and 45
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/494
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/151, 59/153 and 59/157 to 59/159
Decision	59/523

108. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174 and 58/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the International Narcotics Control Board, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, to monitor international trade so that diversion attempts could be identified, preventing chemical precursors from reaching the illicit markets; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to continue its work effectively (resolution 59/162). The Assembly further urged all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; urged States to renew their efforts to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors; encouraged States to establish or strengthen mechanisms for ensuring strict control of substances listed in the international drug treaties and of chemical precursors used to manufacture illicit

drugs; called upon all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking; urged States to strengthen action aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system and relevant international institutions; called upon States, where appropriate, to enhance support for alternative development, environmental protection and eradication programmes undertaken by countries affected by illicit cultivation; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 59/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/163), A/60/130.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 97)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/59/188)

Summary records	A/C.3/59/SR.6-9, 13, 18 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/59/495
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.74
Resolutions	59/162 and 59/163

109. Measures to eliminate international terrorism[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53, and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27 and 58/81).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the progress attained in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism during the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/81; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and to resolve the outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, and should keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; decided also that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 28 March to 1 April 2005 in order to fulfil the mandate referred to above, and that the work should continue, if necessary, during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, within the framework of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to make a comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism as part of his report on measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 59/46).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to open the Convention for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 September 2005 to 31 December 2006; and called upon all States to sign and ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention (resolution 59/290).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its ninth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/60/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/53 and 59/46).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 148)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its eighth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/59/37)

Report of the Ad Hoc committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 (A/59/766)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/210 and Corr.1)

Report of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to resolution 58/81 (A/C.6/59/L.10)

Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.1, 7-10 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/514
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.65 and 91
Resolutions	59/46 and 59/290

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

110. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/59/335) without discussion (decision 59/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 7)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/335
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.24
Decision	59/505

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[2]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 59/504).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/60/1).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/59/1)

Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.3 and 21-23
Decision	59/504

112. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[12] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 59/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Algeria,* Argentina,** Benin,* Brazil,* China, Denmark,** France, Greece,** Japan,** Philippines,* Romania,* Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Philippines and Romania. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.32
Decision	59/402

[12] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[13] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 59/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Albania,*** Armenia,** Australia,*** Azerbaijan,* Bangladesh,** Belgium,** Belize,** Benin,* Brazil,*** Canada,** Chad,*** China,*** Colombia,** Congo,* Costa Rica,*** Cuba,* Democratic Republic of the Congo,*** Denmark,*** Ecuador,* France,* Germany,* Guinea,*** Iceland,*** India,*** Indonesia,** Ireland,* Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,* Kenya,* Lithuania,*** Malaysia,* Mauritius,** Mexico,*** Mozambique,* Namibia,** Nicaragua,* Nigeria,** Pakistan,*** Panama,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,*** Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* South Africa,*** Spain,* Thailand,*** Tunisia,** Turkey,* United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania** and United States of America.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Azerbaijan, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain and Turkey. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

[13] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (b))

Letter dated 25 August 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/59/358)

Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.45 and 46
Decision	59/403

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President:

Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China)***

Vice-President:

Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)**

Judges:

Mr. Ronny Abraham (France)**
Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)**
Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)*
Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt)*
Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Pieter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands)*
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)***
Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)***
Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela)**
Mr. Francisco Rezek (Brazil)*
Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany)***
Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)***
Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)*

* Term of office expires on 5 February 2006.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2012.

At its fifty-seventh session, in October 2002, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 57/404).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in February 2005, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Mr. Ronny Abraham (France) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2009 to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France) (decision 59/415).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 2006. Those members are: Mr. Buergenthal, Mr. Elaraby, Mr. Kooijmans, Mr. Rezek and Mr. Vereshchetin.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 30 June 2005. The list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/60/186-S/2005/446);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: list of candidates nominated by national groups (A/60/187-S/2005/447);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups (A/60/188-S/2005/448).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (c))

Memorandum by the Secretary-General regarding the election of five members of the International Court of Justice (A/57/305-S/2002/925)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of candidates nominated by national groups for the election of five members of the international Court of Justice (A/57/306-S/2002/926)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups for the election of five members of the international Court of Justice (A/56/307-S/2002/927)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.35
Decision	57/404

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a nomination by national groups of a candidate for the election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/59/682-S/2005/50)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General regarding the election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/59/683-S/2005/51)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by national groups for the election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/59/684-S/2005/52)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.81
Decision	59/415

113. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected 7 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 59/404). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,* Armenia,* Bahamas,** Benin,* Brazil,* Canada,* Central African Republic,* China,*** Comoros,** Cuba,* France,** Gabon,* Germany,* Ghana,*** India,* Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Jamaica,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Mexico,** Monaco,* Nicaragua,* Pakistan,* Republic of Korea,*** Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,** South Africa,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America** and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Cuba, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Monaco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.[14]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 16)

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/59/131)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.50
Decision	59/404

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 58/404). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

Antigua and Barbuda,* Argentina,* Bahamas,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,** Canada,* Cape Verde,** Chad,* China,* Colombia,** Congo,* Costa Rica,** Cuba,* Czech Republic,* France,* Germany,* Ghana,** Greece,* Hungary,** India,** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Israel,** Japan,* Kazakhstan,** Kenya,* Kyrgyzstan,** Mexico,** Monaco,** Morocco,** Myanmar,* Namibia,* Netherlands,** Nicaragua,* Nigeria,* Poland,** Republic of Korea,* Romania,* Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Senegal,** Somalia,** Sudan,* Sweden,** Switzerland,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Turkey,** Tuvalu,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United

[14] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,* Uruguay,* Zambia* and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.[15]

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.59
Decision	58/404

(c) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of four years.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Klaus Töpfer (Germany) as Executive Director of UNEP for a further four-year term of office beginning on 1 February 2002 and ending on 31 January 2006 (decision 56/312).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 16 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/516
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.61
Decision	56/312

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[15] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to transform the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), including the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, with effect from 1 January 2002, into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided that the UN-Habitat secretariat should be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the General Assembly for a term of four years upon nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Member States (resolution 56/206, sect. I).

In the light of the provisions of resolution 56/206, the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-sixth session in July 2002, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Ms. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka (United Republic of Tanzania) Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a four-year term of office, beginning on 1 September 2002 and ending on 31 August 2006 (decision 56/324).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 102)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/111
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.109
Decision	56/324

(e) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[9]

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in May 2005, the General Assembly elected António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres (Portugal) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2005 and ending on 14 June 2010 (decision 59/420). Therefore the item will not be included in the provisional agenda of the sixtieth session.

114. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 59/407). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),** Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire),** Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands),*** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),*** Mr. Homero Luis Hernández (Dominican Republic),* Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),** Mr. Jerry Kramer (Canada),*** Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation),* Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),** Mr. Thomas Mazet (Germany),* Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),* Mr. Rajat Saha (India),*** Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal),** Ms. Sun Minqin (China),*** Mr. Jun Yamazaki (Japan)*** and Mr. Mounir Zahran (Egypt).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Hernández, Mr. Kuznetsov, Mr. Mazet, Ms. McLurg and Mr. Zahran.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/60/101.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/59/101 and A/C.5/59/5
Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.21
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/582
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Decision	59/407

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 132). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee on Contributions and appointed a member to fill a vacancy (decision 59/408). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),** Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),** Mr. David Dutton (Australia),*** Mr. Paul Ekorongà Dong (Cameroon),***Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia),** Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),*** Mr. Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria),*** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),** Mr. Eduardo Hector Iglesias (Argentina),*** Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),** Mr. Vyacheslav Anatolievich Logutov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Meshal A. M. A.

Al-Mansour (Kuwait),** Mr. Bernard G. Meijerman (Netherlands),* Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),* Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),*** Mr. Henrique da Silveira Sardinha-Pinto (Brazil),* Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy)* and Mr. Wu Gang (China).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Logutov, Mr. Meijerman, Mr. Park, Mr. Sardinha-Pinto, Mr. Sessi and Mr. Wu.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/60/102.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/59/102 and Add.1 and 2, A/C.5/59/6 and Add.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.5/59/SR.21 and 56
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/583 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.69 and 101
Decisions	59/408 A and B

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members and also confirmed a member to fill a vacancy of the Investments Committee (decision 59/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),* Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),** Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),*** Mr. Khaya Ngquia (South Africa),** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),* Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),** Ms. Hélène Ploix (France),*** Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)*** and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three persons to fill the vacancies that will

arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Bovich, Mr. Ohta and Mr. Stormonth-Darling.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/60/103.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/59/103 and A/C.5/59/7
Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.21
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/584
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Decision	59/409

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 122). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006; and members of the Board of Auditors elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The First President of the Court of Accounts of France,*** the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines** and the Auditor-General of South Africa.*

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2006.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2010.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of South Africa.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/60/104.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/58/103 and A/C.5/58/7
Summary record	A/C.5/58/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/563

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/413

(e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2005 (decision 59/412). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),** Chairman; Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland),** Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mario Bettati (France),* Mr. Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),** Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),*** Mr. Shamsher M. Chowdhury (Bangladesh),*** Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),* Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),* Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil),* Mr. José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina),** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),* Ms. Anita Szlazak (Canada),** Mr. Vladimir Titov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Xiaochu Wang (China)*** and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bettati, Mr. Endo, Ms. Myers, Mr. Paranhos Velloso and Mr. Stephanou.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/60/105.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (f))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/59/106 and A/C.5/59/10
Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.21
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/587
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.69
Decision	59/412

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2005 (decision 59/405). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,** Austria,*** Bolivia,* China,*** Congo,* Egypt,*** France,* Germany,** India,* Jamaica,*** Japan,* Kenya,*** Mexico,** Nepal,*** Nigeria,** Romania,** Russian Federation,* Senegal,** Syrian Arab Republic,** United States of America*** and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bolivia, Congo, France, India, Japan, Russian Federation and Zambia. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/60/106.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/107
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.50
Decision	59/405

115. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2005, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 191, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

116. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521, 58/513 and 59/509).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 25)

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.50
Decision	59/509

117. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[2]

This item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/77, 47/233, 48/264 and 55/285 and decisions 52/479 and 53/491).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decision 54/491).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to cluster, biennialize or triennialize a number of agenda items (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly amended rules 30, 31 and 99 of its rules of procedure concerning the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly, as well as the election of the Chairmen and other officers of the Main Committees of the Assembly (resolution 56/509). At its fifty-eighth session, the Assembly decided that the full Bureaux of the Main Committees should be elected three months in advance of the next session (resolution 58/126, annex, sect. B) (see items 1 and 4 to 6).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly amended rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly concerning the opening date of its regular session and also decided on the opening date and duration of the general debate (see items 1 and 8) (resolution 57/301).

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly adopted a text on enhancing the authority and role of the General Assembly and on improving its working methods (resolution 58/126, annex).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly adopted a number of measures, inter alia, to reorder the work of the General Assembly, reorganize the agenda of the Assembly, improve the practices and working methods of the Main Committees, enhance the role of the General Committee and reduce the volume of documentation that was submitted to the Assembly; and requested the

Secretary-General to report on all aspects of the implementation of resolutions 58/126 and 58/316 to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/316).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/316).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/864
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.76 and 92
Draft resolutions	A/58/L.49/Rev.1 (orally revised) and A/58/L.66 (orally revised)
Resolutions	58/126 and 58/316

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 52)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/59/860 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.18-20 (joint debate with item 54)

118. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[7]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session their comments on a possible review of the membership of the Council (resolution 47/62).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council, and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of that session (resolution 48/26).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476, 52/490, 53/487, 54/488, 55/503, 56/477, 57/591 and 58/572).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters without the affirmative

vote of at least two thirds of the members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30). At the fifty-ninth session, the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Jean Ping (Gabon). On 7 February 2005, the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas, Paulette A. Bethel, was appointed Vice-Chairperson, and the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein, Christian Wenaweser, was reappointed Vice-Chairperson of the Working Group. The Working Group will submit its report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group: Supplement No. 47 (A/59/47).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/59/47)

Plenary meetings A/59/PV.24-29 (joint debate with item 11)

119. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

At its fifty-first session, in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/402 B). At its fifty-first session, in August 1997, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/473).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly adopted a number of measures to reform the United Nations (resolution 52/12 A). Also at its fifty-second session, the Assembly adopted six decisions under the item (decisions 52/477 A to F).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene, as part of the Millennium Assembly, a Millennium Summit; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session a sub-item entitled "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" under the present item (resolution 53/202). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Office at Nairobi (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit should be held from 6 to 8 September 2000 under the theme "The role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century" (resolution 54/254); set out procedures for the establishment of the list of speakers and organization of the round tables for the Summit (resolution 54/261) and for the organization of the Summit (resolution 54/281); referred a draft United Nations Millennium Declaration to the Summit for its consideration (resolution 54/282); and decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/489).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) and decided that the item would be considered biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly took no action under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

120. Strengthening of the United Nations system[2]

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in September 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/14, 55/285 and 57/300 and decisions 53/452, 54/490, 56/455 and 56/479).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in collaboration with the Joint Inspection Unit, with submitting to the Assembly for consideration at its sixtieth session proposals on the strengthening and monitoring of programme performance and evaluation (resolution 58/269).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/269).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 59)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Questions relating to information (A/58/175) (relates also to item 86)

Status of implementation of actions described in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change" (A/58/351)

Review of technical cooperation in the United Nations (A/58/382)

Improvements to the current process of planning and budgeting (A/58/395 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the United Nations budgetary process (A/58/375) (relates to item 129)

Improvements to the current process of planning and budgeting (A/58/600)

Transmitting the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations (A/58/817 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7A (A/58/7/Add.5) and A/58/610

Summary records	A/C.5/58/SR.13, 18, 23, 24 and 30
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/587
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.43-46, 50 and 79
Resolution	58/269

121. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202) (see also item 119).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), and requested the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a long-term "road map" towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system (resolution 55/162).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" (A/56/326) and requested the Secretary-General to prepare an annual report and a comprehensive report every five years on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration, drawing upon the "road map" and in accordance with resolution 55/162 (resolution 56/95).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/144 and 57/145).

Responding to global threats and challenges

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change to make recommendations for the elements of a collective action, and expressed its

readiness to consider as a matter of priority at its fifty-ninth session the recommendations of the Secretary-General thereon (resolution 58/16).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene in New York in 2005, at the commencement of its sixtieth session, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly; also decided to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and of the progress made in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, on the basis of a comprehensive report to be submitted by the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on suggested modalities, format and organization of the major event (resolution 58/291). (See also item 48 above.)

Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of active international cooperation in the control of infectious diseases; and requested the Secretary-General to include observations on the issue of enhancing capacity-building in global public health in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be submitted to the Assembly at its sixtieth session. (resolution 59/27).

Modalities, format and organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the Assembly would be held from 14 to 16 September 2005 in New York with the participation of Heads of State and Government; decided also to hold the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 27 and 28 June 2005 in New York; decided further to hold a separate meeting on financing for development within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting; and requested the President of the General Assembly to organize informal interactive hearings in June 2005 in New York with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, as an input to the preparatory process of the High-level Plenary Meeting (resolution 59/145).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly welcomed the submission by the Secretary-General of the comprehensive report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005 and Add.1-3); and set out modalities for the organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly (resolution 59/291).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 50 and 60)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.8/Rev.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.86
Resolutions	58/16 and 58/291

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda items 45 and 55)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/59/282 and Corr.1)

Modalities, format and organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly (A/59/545)

"In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005 and Add.1-3)

Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565 and Corr.1)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions Committee (A/59/613)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Achieving the universal primary education goal of the Millennium Declaration: new challenges for development cooperation" (A/59/76) and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (A/59/76/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

Letter dated 2 June 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Finland and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations transmitting the report entitled *A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All* (A/59/98-E/2004/79)

Summary record	A/C.5/59/SR.32
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/59/615 (also relates to item 108)
Draft resolutions	A/59/L.30 (orally revised) and Add.1, A/59/L.38 and Add.1, A/59/L.53 (orally revised) and A/59/L.60 (orally revised)
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.58-60, 65, 68, 73, 83, 89, 90 and 92
Resolutions	59/27, 59/57, 59/145 and 59/291

155. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 26 of its report; requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; noted that the Committee had conducted an initial detailed review of the

implementation of the Parking Programme for Diplomatic Vehicles with a view to addressing the problems experienced by some permanent missions during the first year of the Programme and continuously ensuring its proper implementation, and that it should remain seized of the matter; noted that during the reporting period some travel restrictions previously imposed by the host country on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities were removed, and requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions, and in that regard noted the positions of affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 59/42).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/60/26).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 145)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/59/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/59/SR.26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/511
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/42

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania

[a] The session ended during the following year.
[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-ninth	2004	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Twenty-eighth	2005	Mr. Denis Dangue Réwaka	Gabon
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
		Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
		Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
		Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
		Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
		Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania)	
		Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
		Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria)	
		Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
		Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium)	
		Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)
		Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar)	
		Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Jarmo Sareva (Finland)	Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef (Tunisia)	Mr. Miguel Carbo (Ecuador)
		Mr. Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand)	
		Mr. Ionut Suseanu (Romania)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)	Ms. Dziunik Aghajanian (Armenia)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Saleh Alnajar (Yemen)
		Mr. Alon Bar (Israel)	
		Mr. Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone)	

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
		Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
		Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
		Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
		Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	Mr. Heli Peláez (Peru)
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-sixth	**Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)**	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
Thirty-seventh	**Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)**	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
		Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
Thirty-eighth	**Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)**	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	**Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)**	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	
Fortieth	**Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)**	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	
Forty-first	**Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)**	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	
Forty-second	**Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)**	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
Forty-third	**Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)**	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
		Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	
Forty-fourth	**Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)**	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
		Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	
Forty-fifth	**Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)**	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
		Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	
Forty-sixth	**Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)**	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
		Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	
Forty-seventh	**Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)**	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)
		Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]			
Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey) Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia) Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda) Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland) Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania) Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)
		Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait)	
		Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Enrique Loedel (Uruguay)	Mr. Isaac Lamba (Malawi)	Mr. Damien Cole (Ireland)
		Mr. Jasna Ognjanovac (Croatia)	
		Mr. Ibrahim Assaf (Lebanon)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Kyaw Tint Swe (Myanmar)	Mr. Eduardo Calderón (Ecuador)	Mr. Kais Kabtani (Tunisia)
		Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)	
		Mr. Helfried Carl (Austria)	

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium) Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic) Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden) Mr. Henri Stephan Raubenheimer (South Africa) Mrs. Irena Zubčević (Croatia)	Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Marco Balarezo (Peru)	Mrs. Ewa Anzorge (Poland) Mr. Antonio Bernardini (Italy) Mr. Majdi Ramadan (Lebanon)	Mr. Azanaw Tadesse Abreha (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
E. Third Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
		Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
		Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
		Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
		Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
		Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
		Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
		Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
		Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
		Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
		Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
		Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
		Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
		Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
		Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
		Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
		Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala)	
		Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
		Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)	
		Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia) Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador) Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden) Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile) Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan) Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon)	Ms. Beatriz Londoño (Colombia) Mr. Michiel Maertens (Belgium) Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)	Mr. Abdullah Eid Salman Al-Sulaiti (Qatar)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Valery Kuchinsky (Ukraine)	Ms. Astanah Banu Shri Abdul Aziz (Malaysia) Ms. Rachel Groux (Switzerland) Ms. Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
		Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
G. Fifth Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
		Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
		Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
		Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
		Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
		Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
		Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia)	
		Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
		Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt)	
		Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
		Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana)	
		Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
		Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine)	
		Mr. John Orr (Canada)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium)	
		Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Hynek Kmoníček (Czech Republic)	Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria)	Mr. Fouad Rajeh (Saudi Arabia)
		Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand)	Mr. Mhd. Najib Elji (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mrs. Denisa Hutanova (Slovakia)
		Ms. Karen Lock (South Africa)	
		Ms. Karla Gabriela Samayoa-Recari (Guatemala)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
		Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan) Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary) Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan) Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru) Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Lauro Baja (Philippines)	Mr. Tal Becker (Israel) Mr. Allieu Ibrahim Kanu (Sierra Leone) Ms. Gaile Ann Ramoutar (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Metod Spacek (Slovakia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)	Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal (Nepal)	Ms. Anna Sotaniemi (Finland)
		Mr. Carlos Fernando Díaz Paniagua (Costa Rica)	
		Mr. Csaba Simon (Hungary)	

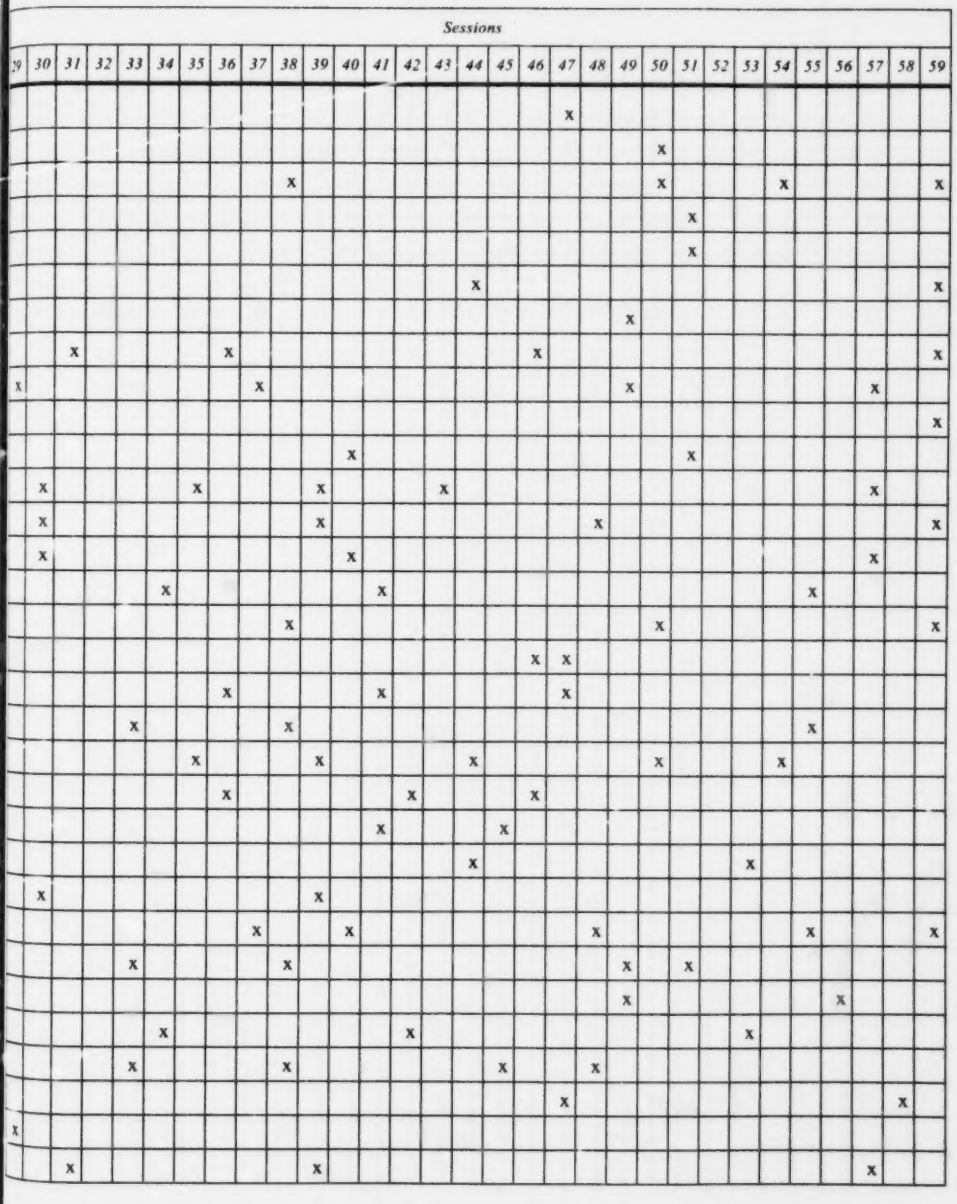
Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

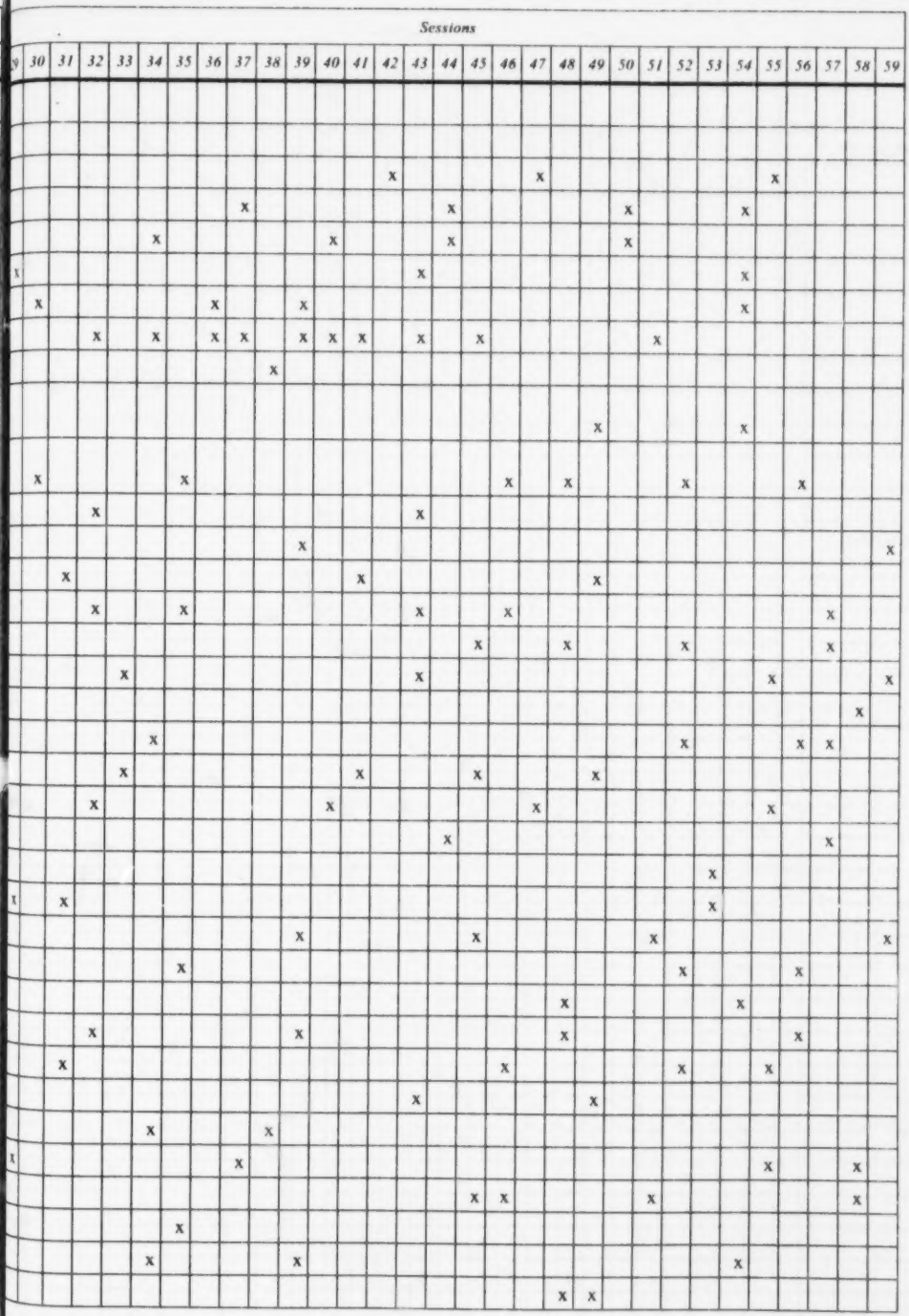
(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Afghanistan																											
Albania																											
Algeria																											
Andorra																											
Angola																											
Antigua and Barbuda																											
Armenia																											
Australia					X								X				X					X					
Austria																					X						
Azerbaijan																											
Bahamas																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Barbados																								X			
Belarus																											
Belgium																	X									X	
Belize																											
Benin																						X					
Bhutan																											
Bolivia																					X						
Botswana																											
Brazil				X										X											X		
Brunei Darussalam																											
Bulgaria															X			X					X				
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																				X						X	
Cambodia																											
Cameroon																		X									
Canada															X								X				
Cape Verde																											
Central African Republic																				X							
Chad																									X		

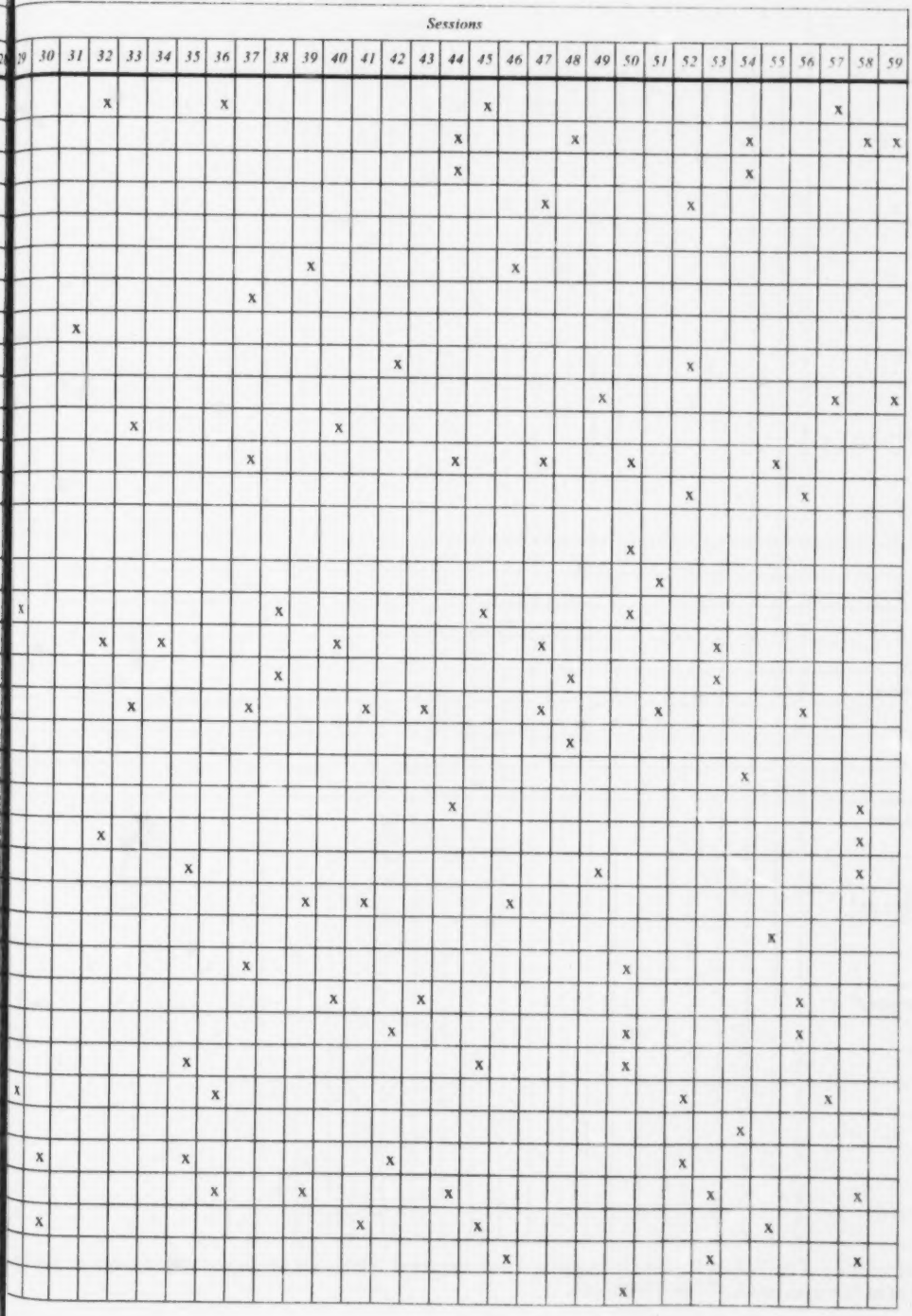
* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Chile																					x			x			
Colombia																	x										x
Comoros																											
Congo																											
Costa Rica																x					x					x	
Côte d'Ivoire																											
Cuba		x																									
Cyprus																x		x			x						x
Czechoslovakia													x			x											
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x						
Denmark																								x			
Djibouti																											
Dominican Republic																						x					
Ecuador									x				x									x			x		
Egypt							x																				
El Salvador											x							x									
Equatorial Guinea																											
Ethiopia										x																	x
Fiji																											
Gabon																					x						
Gambia																											
Georgia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																x								x			
Greece																x					x					x	
Grenada																											
Guatemala																				x							
Guinea																	x						x				
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																							x				
Haiti																	x									x	
Honduras							x																				
Hungary																					x					x	
Iceland																		x				x					x
India											x																


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

Member States	Sessions																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Indonesia													x											x			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x				
Iraq						x															x				x		
Ireland																											
Israel								x																			
Italy											x																
Jamaica																									x		
Japan															x											x	
Jordan																	x					x		x			
Kazakhstan																											
Kenya																									x		
Kuwait																				x							
Kyrgyzstan																											
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x					
Latvia																											
Lebanon																							x				
Lesotho																											
Liberia																											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x
Liechtenstein																											
Lithuania																											
Luxembourg										x														x			
Madagascar																	x										
Malawi																								x			
Malaysia																				x							
Maldives																											
Mali																											
Malta																									x		
Mauritania																						x					x
Mauritius																									x		
Mexico		x	x					x								x											
Monaco																											
Mongolia																								x			
Morocco														x						x							
Mozambique																											
Myanmar									x					x													
Namibia																											


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

Member States	Sessions																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Nepal													x									x			x	
Netherlands													x			x										
New Zealand																										
Nicaragua																						x				
Niger																x										
Nigeria																								x		
Norway																										
Oman																										
Pakistan				x									x		x											
Panama															x									x		
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay												x								x						x
Peru																							x		x	
Philippines														x									x		x	
Poland			x																	x						
Portugal																										
Qatar																										
Republic of Korea																										
Republic of Moldova																										
Romania														x			x									
Rwanda																					x					x
Saint Lucia																										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																										
San Marino																										
Sao Tome and Principe																										
Saudi Arabia																										
Senegal																					x				x	
Serbia and Montenegro[a]							x																	x		
Seychelles																										
Sierra Leone																				x						x
Singapore																										
Slovenia																										
Somalia																		x								
South Africa	x													x												
Spain												x								x						

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

Sessions																														
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
X									X					X													X			
			X										X							X									X	
X		X						X					X					X		X				X			X			X
						X																X								
																									X					
	X														X															
		X				X						X					X													
					X		X		X		X								X			X								
		X			X		X																X							
					X		X								X															
													X									X					X			
	X		X																											
X								X			X							X				X								
				X											X				X											
													X															X		
				X				X			X						X						X					X		
																			X											
																											X			
X						X					X																			
							X					X				X														
																X					X									
													X										X							
														X										X						
																											X			
	X			X		X					X					X								X				X		
														X	X																
							X																		X						
			X						X			X															X				
					X				X				X																X		
					X							X																			
																							X				X				
				X																											

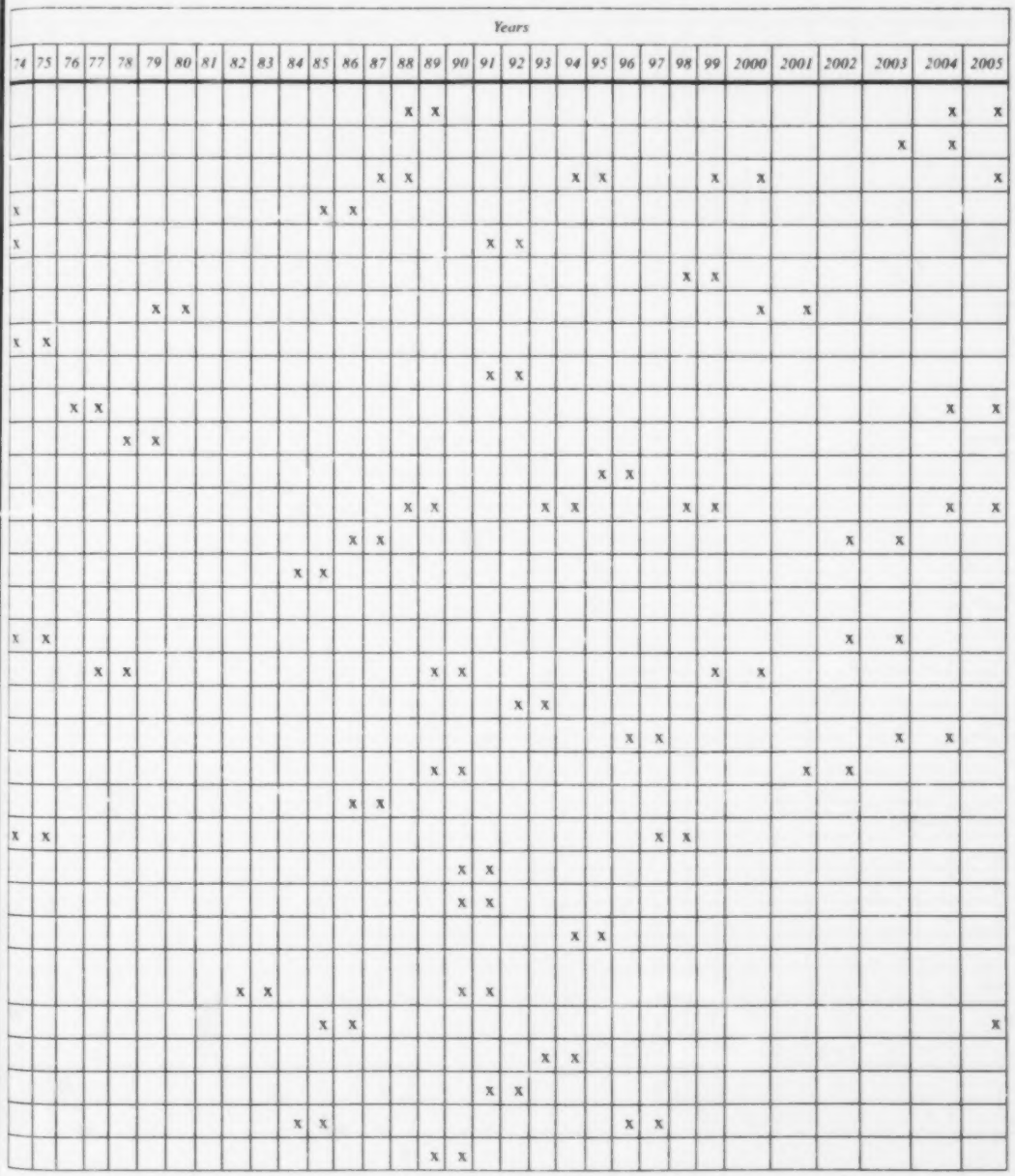
Member States	Sessions																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sri Lanka												X																X
Sudan															X							X				X		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden														X									X					
Syrian Arab Republic																		X									X	
Tajikistan																												
Thailand																												
Togo																							X					
Trinidad and Tobago																					X							
Tunisia												X																X
Turkey														X				X										
Turkmenistan																												
Uganda																							X					X
Ukraine																									X			
United Arab Emirates																												X
United Republic of Tanzania																						X						
Uruguay													X															
Uzbekistan																												
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X					X									X											X		
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																										X		
Zambia																										X		
Zimbabwe																												

Sessions																														
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
													X					X												
		X							X						X					X		X								
												X						X						X		X				
									X					X														X		
							X					X																		
													X											X						X
																									X			X		
						X								X							X				X					
					X		X			X			X				X						X					X		
				X																										
	X					X					X		X				X			X						X				
		X			X			X				X							X			X				X				
																								X					X	
								X																X						
							X										X													
		X												X			X		X											
																				X										
																										X				X
									X					X																
																							X					X		
			X		X			X		X	X							X			X			X		X			X	
X								X											X											X
						X									X															

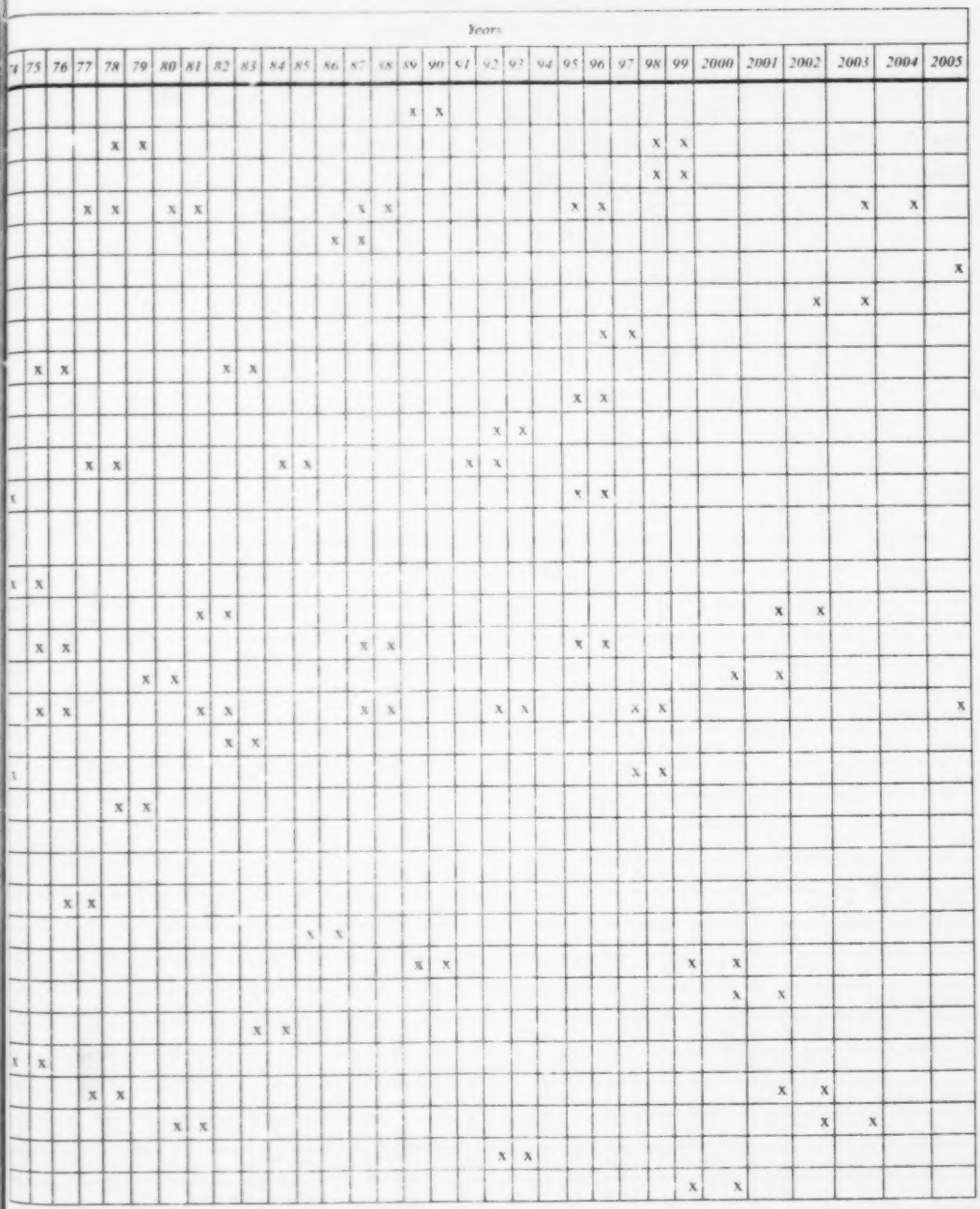
Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	7
Algeria																							x	x			
Angola																											
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	
Australia	x	x									x	x															
Austria																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Belarus																											
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	
Benin																											
Bolivia																			x	x							
Botswana																											
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x				
Bulgaria																					x	x					
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																								x	x		
Cameroon																											
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x				
Cape Verde																											
Chile							x	x								x	x										
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x		
Congo																											
Costa Rica																											
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x							
Cuba				x	x						x	x															
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																											
Denmark								x	x													x	x				
Djibouti																											
Ecuador					x	x									x	x											
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x										
Ethiopia																						x	x				


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Finland																								x	x	
Gabon																										
Gambia																										
Germany																										
Ghana																	x	x								
Greece							x	x																		
Guinea																										x
Guinea-Bissau																										
Guyana																										
Honduras																										
Hungary																							x	x		
India					x	x																x	x			x
Indonesia																										
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x															
Iraq												x	x													
Ireland																	x									
Italy														x	x											x
Jamaica																										
Japan													x	x							x	x				x
Jordan																				x	x					
Kenya																										
Kuwait																										
Lebanon								x	x																	
Liberia															x											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																										
Madagascar																										
Malaysia																				x						
Mali																					x	x				
Malta																										
Mauritania																										
Mauritius																										
Mexico	x																									
Morocco																		x	x							
Namibia																										


Years
74
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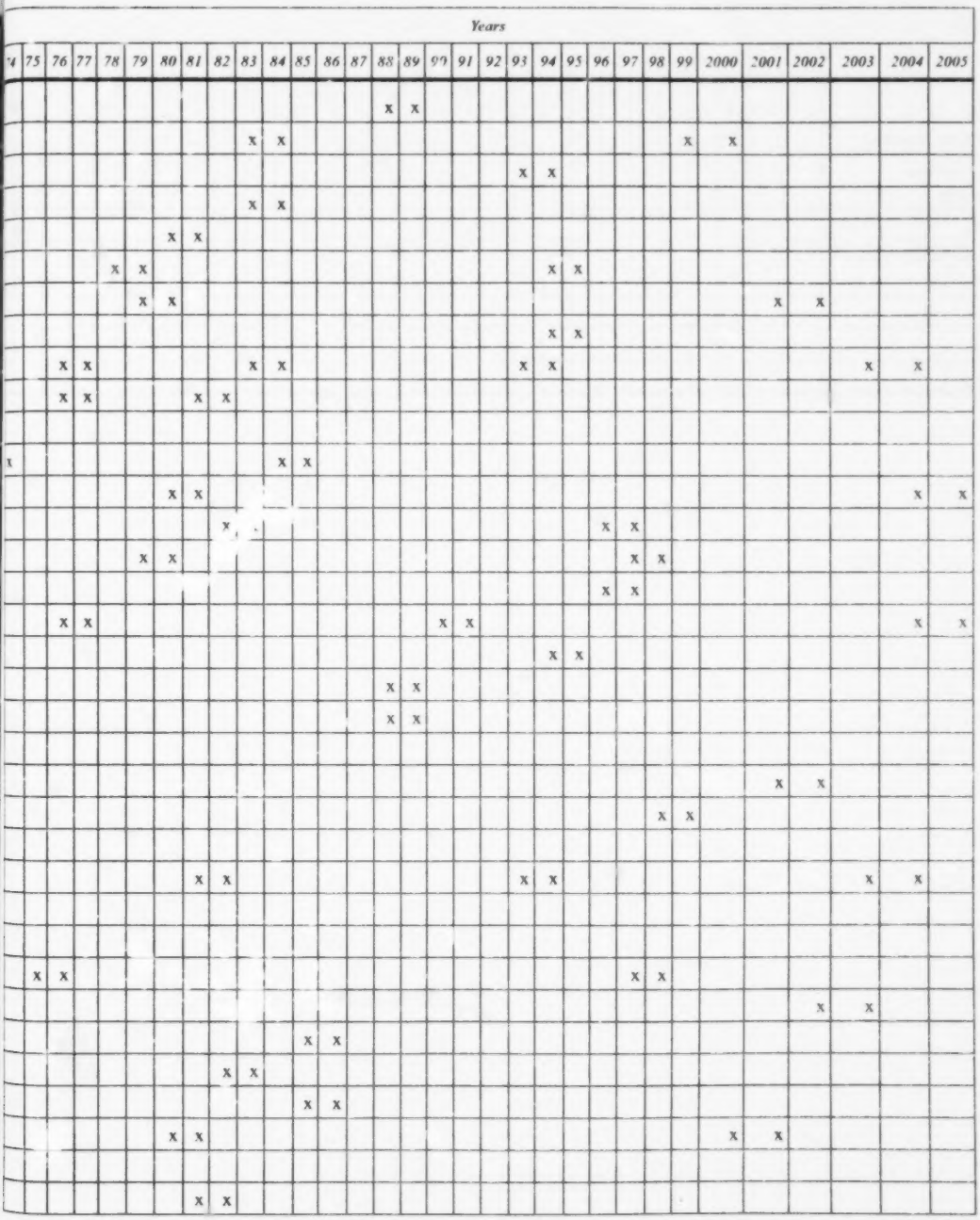
96
97
98
99
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Nepal																								x	x		
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x						
New Zealand									x	x											x						
Nicaragua																									x	x	
Niger																											
Nigeria																					x	x					
Norway				x	x													x	x								
Oman																											
Pakistan							x	x																			
Panama													x	x									x	x			
Paraguay																										x	x
Peru										x	x												x	x			
Philippines												x						x									x
Poland	x	x													x										x	x	
Portugal																											
Republic of Korea																											
Romania																	x										
Rwanda																											
Senegal																							x	x			
Serbia and Montenegro[a]					x	x					x															x	x
Sierra Leone																									x	x	
Singapore																											
Slovenia																											
Somalia																										x	x
Spain																								x	x		
Sri Lanka															x	x											
Sudan																										x	x
Sweden												x	x														
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x	
Thailand																											
Togo																											
Trinidad and Tobago																											
Tunisia														x	x												
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x											
Uganda																					x						

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Ukraine			x	x																							
United Arab Emirates																											
United Republic of Tanzania																											
Uruguay																				x	x						
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																	x	x									
Yemen																											
Zambia																								x	x		
Zimbabwe																											

Years																														
75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
									x	x															x	x				
											x	x																		
x	x																													x
		x	x								x	x					x	x												
															x	x														
				x	x							x	x																	
								x	x							x	x													

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

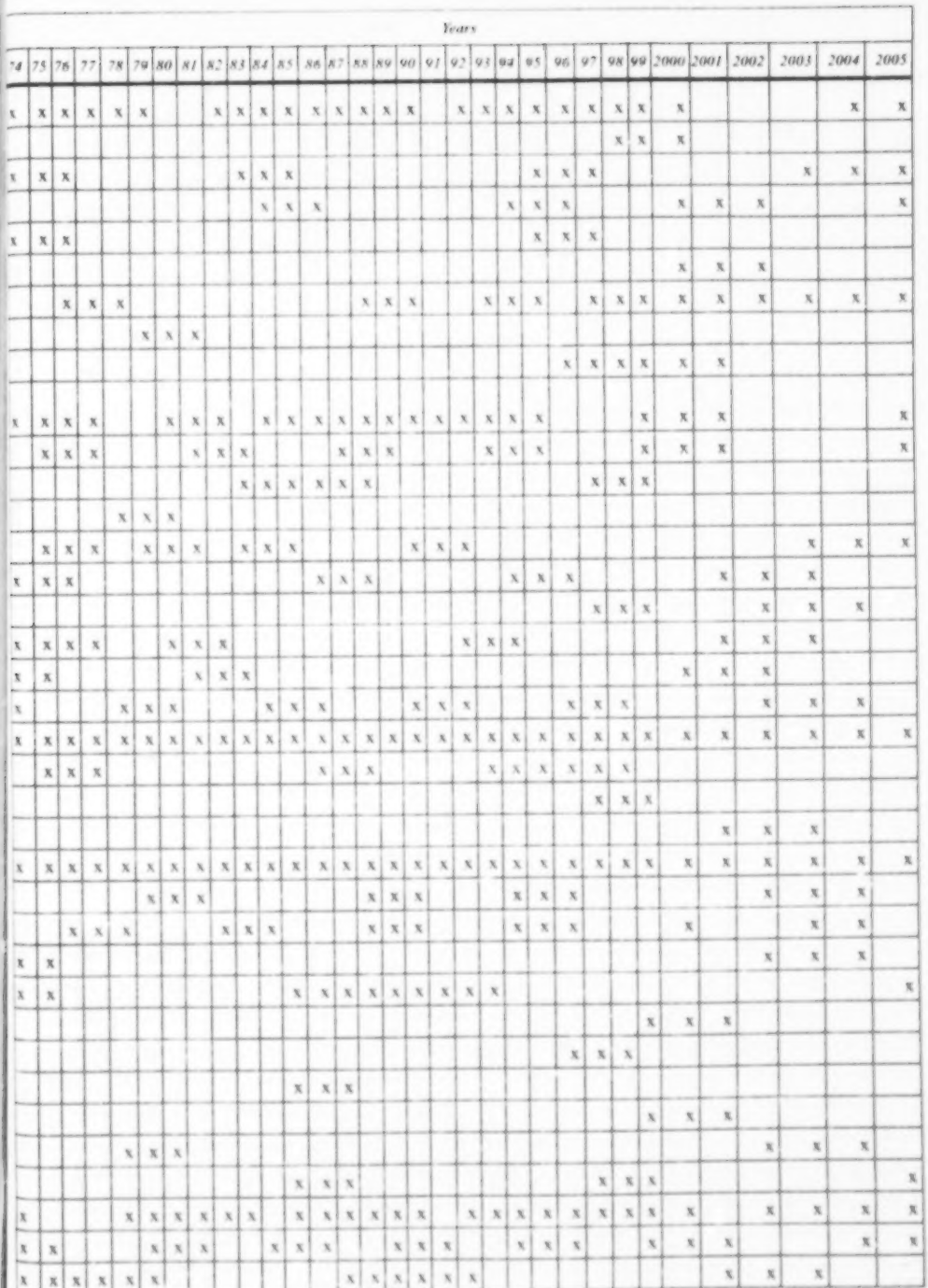
Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Afghanistan														x	x	x											
Albania																											
Algeria																			x	x	x						
Andorra																											
Angola																											
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x		
Armenia																											
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x								
Austria																		x	x	x							
Azerbaijan																											
Bahamas																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Barbados																											
Belarus		x	x	x																							
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x			
Belize																											
Benin																				x	x	x					
Bhutan																											
Bolivia																											x
Botswana																											
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x		
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x		
Burundi																											x
Cameroon																				x	x	x					
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					
Cape Verde																											
Central African Republic																											
Chad																							x	x	x		
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x
China[a]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

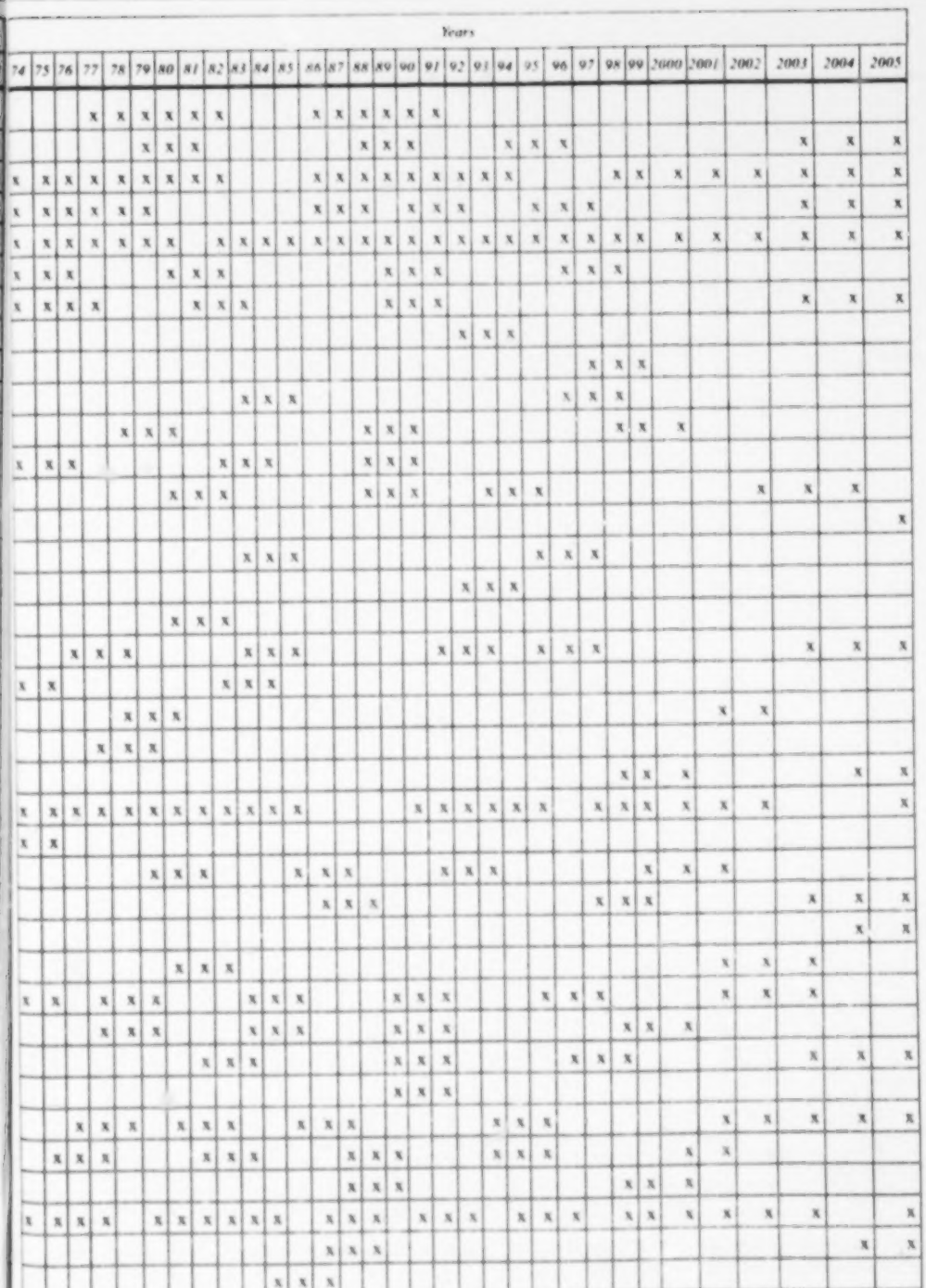
"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

Years																																						
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
		X	X	X																											
																															X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X						X	X	X					
																											X	X	X		
																		X	X	X						X	X	X			
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			
																														X	X
X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X
		X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X							X	X	X			
																													X	X	X
						X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X			
																X	X	X														
		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X
					X	X	X																								
							X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X
													X	X	X																X	X
								X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X
																			X	X	X								X	X	X	
X		X	X	X									X	X	X										X	X	X					
									X	X	X						X	X	X													
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X					
			X	X	X											X	X	X								X	X	X				
X							X	X	X																			X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X										X	X	X			
X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
					X	X	X															X	X	X								
																						X	X	X								X
X						X	X	X									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Colombia	X																X	X	X								
Comoros																											
Congo																							X	X	X		
Costa Rica													X	X	X												
Côte d'Ivoire																											
Croatia																											
Cuba	X	X					X	X	X																		
Cyprus																											
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																									X	X	
Denmark			X	X	X										X	X	X										
Djibouti																											
Dominican Republic										X	X	X															
Ecuador									X	X	X								X	X	X						
Egypt							X	X	X	X	X	X															
El Salvador																X	X	X									
Ethiopia																X	X	X									
Fiji																											
Finland												X	X	X												X	
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon																				X	X	X					
Gambia																											
Georgia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																									X	X	X
Greece	X										X	X	X						X	X	X				X	X	X
Guatemala																						X	X	X			
Guinea																											
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																											
Haiti																									X	X	X
Honduras																											
Hungary																									X	X	X
Iceland																											
India	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Indonesia											X	X	X											X	X	X	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					X	X	X													X	X	X					

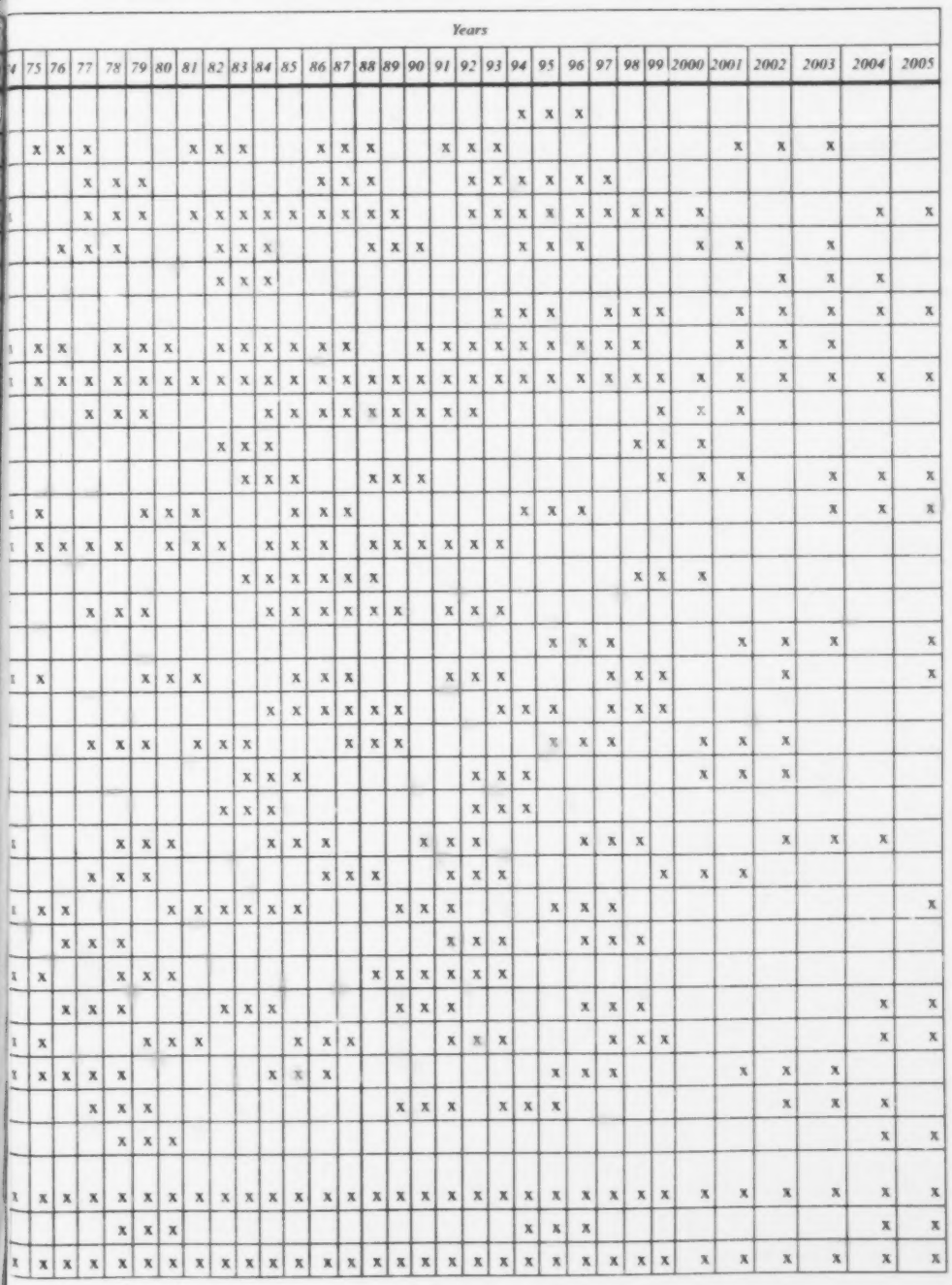

Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Iraq																			X	X	X						
Ireland																							X	X	X		
Italy																X	X	X							X	X	X
Jamaica																								X	X	X	
Japan															X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
Jordan																X	X	X									
Kenya																									X	X	X
Kuwait																						X	X	X			
Latvia																											
Lebanon	X	X	X	X																						X	X
Lesotho																											
Liberia																											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							X	X	X		
Lithuania																											
Luxembourg																				X	X	X					
Madagascar																										X	X
Malawi																											
Malaysia																										X	X
Mali																											
Malta																											
Mauritania																											
Mauritius																											
Mexico					X	X	X					X	X	X								X	X	X			
Mongolia																											
Morocco																					X	X	X				
Mozambique																											
Namibia																											
Nepal																											
Netherlands	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X												
New Zealand		X	X	X										X	X	X										X	X
Nicaragua																											
Niger																										X	X
Nigeria																											
Norway	X	X							X	X	X												X	X	X		
Oman																											
Pakistan					X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X	
Panama																					X	X	X				
Papua New Guinea																											


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	7
Paraguay																											
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X														X	X	X			X	X	
Philippines						X	X	X												.	X	X	X				
Poland			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X										
Portugal																											
Qatar																											
Republic of Korea																											
Romania																				X	X	X					
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda																											
Saint Lucia																											
Saudi Arabia																											
Senegal																	X	X	X								
Serbia and Montenegro[b]	X							X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X	
Sierra Leone																			X	X	X	X	X	X			
Somalia																											
South Africa																											
Spain														X	X	X											
Sri Lanka																									X	X	X
Sudan													X	X	X									X	X	X	
Suriname																											
Swaziland																											
Sweden						X	X	X													X	X	X				
Syrian Arab Republic																											
Thailand																											
Togo																											
Trinidad and Tobago																											
Tunisia																									X	X	X
Turkey		X	X	X				X	X	X												X	X	X			
Uganda																											
Ukraine	X																										
United Arab Emirates																											
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania																			X	X	X	X	X	X			
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[b] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x				
Viet Nam																											
Yemen																											
Zambia																											
Zimbabwe																											

Years																																	
75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
												x	x	x																
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x				
																							x	x	x					
x	x	x																												
x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x						
										x	x	x							x	x	x						x	x	x	

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	China	24 October 1945
Albania	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Comoros	12 November 1975
Andorra	28 July 1993	Congo	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cuba	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Austria	14 December 1955	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Barbados	9 December 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Belarus	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Egypt	24 October 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Estonia	17 September 1991
Botswana	17 October 1966	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Brazil	24 October 1945	Fiji	13 October 1970
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Finland	14 December 1955
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	France	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	Gabon	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962	Gambia	21 September 1965
Cambodia	14 December 1955	Georgia	31 July 1992
Cameroon	20 September 1960	Germany	18 September 1973
Canada	9 November 1945	Ghana	8 March 1957
Cape Verde	16 September 1975	Greece	25 October 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960	Grenada	17 September 1974
Chad	20 September 1960	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Chile	24 October 1945	Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mauritania	27 October 1961
Guyana	20 September 1966	Mauritius	24 April 1968
Haiti	24 October 1945	Mexico	7 November 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Hungary	14 December 1955	Monaco	28 May 1993
Iceland	19 November 1946	Mongolia	27 October 1961
India	30 October 1945	Morocco	12 November 1956
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iraq	21 December 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nauru	14 September 1999
Israel	11 May 1949	Nepal	14 December 1955
Italy	14 December 1955	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Jordan	14 December 1955	Niger	20 September 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kenya	16 December 1963	Norway	27 November 1945
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Oman	7 October 1971
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Palau	15 December 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Panama	13 November 1945
Latvia	17 September 1991	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Peru	31 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Philippines	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Poland	24 October 1945
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Portugal	14 December 1955
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Qatar	21 September 1971
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Malawi	1 December 1964	Romania	14 December 1955
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Maldives	21 September 1965	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Samoa	15 December 1976	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b]	8 April 1993
San Marino	2 March 1992	Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975	Togo	20 September 1960
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Tonga	14 September 1999
Senegal	28 September 1960	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Serbia and Montenegro[a]	1 November 2000	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Turkey	24 October 1945
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Singapore	21 September 1965	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Uganda	25 October 1962
Slovenia	22 May 1992	Ukraine	24 October 1945
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Somalia	20 September 1960	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
South Africa	7 November 1945	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Spain	14 December 1955	United States of America	24 October 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Sudan	12 November 1956	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Suriname	4 December 1975	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 November 1945
Sweden	19 November 1946	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Switzerland	10 September 2002	Yemen	30 September 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Zambia	1 December 1964
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
Thailand	16 December 1946		

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

[b] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).